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The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,599—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,387	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,652	C. D. Bennett	26th "
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. BENGAL	4,656	A. L. Valentine	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,278	T. Leigh	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipped at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 20th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS RACCUGHEM	G. Ghezzo	4409	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
F. SCARPA, Agent.
Samoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BORMIDA	3000		15th July, 1902.
R RUBATTINO	4,980	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,980	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.
Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 620. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.
S.S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.
F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

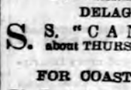
S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th June, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5 707	Dupuy-Fromy.	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4.255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at a Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25	Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box	Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box	,,	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings,	,,	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes)	,,	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box	,,	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box	,,	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box	,,	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box	,,	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths		3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100		7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings		4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.		4	0
Trabucos Finos 100		9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil		6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez 25, with rings		5	8
Bouquets ,, 25, ,,		4	0
Non Plus Ultra ,, 50, ,,		8	0
Isabelas ,, 50, ,,		7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100		6	0
,, ,, ,, No. 2, ,, 100		5	0
,, ,, ,, No. 3, ,, 100		4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 21-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS

To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine barticle. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FOOTBALL KIT
OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

	Rs. a.
The "CLUB" MATCH BALL, ASSOCIATION or RUGBY	8 0
The "PRACTICE" MATCH BALL, ASSOCIATION or RUGBY	7 0
Boys' Strong "Association" Football	5 4
SPARE BLADDERS, Best Rel Rubber,	
SUPERIOR India Rubber, ASSOCIATION or RUGBY	2 4
Bladders for Boys' Football	1 4
SHIN GUARDS, per pair...from Rs. 1 to	2 8
PUMPS for Inflating Footballs	3 6
GOAL-KEEPER'S GLOVES, per pair	5 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Undelaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 28th June, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to PURCHASE from PATEL BHAICHANDBHAI VIZBHUKANDAS, the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any claim in the said property by way of mortgage, sale, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise are called upon to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 28, Medow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Belasis Road outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old N. 1848, New No. 2827, Old Survey No. 1-4867, and New Survey No. 3727, containing by admeasurement 255 4-5 square yards, and bounded on the West by the house of Sorabji Powvalla and others, on the North by the said Belasis Road, on the East by Shaik Buran Comodin Street, and on the South by the property of the said Bhaichundbhai Vizbhukandas.

MAGANLAL JEHANGIR.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE END OF
ECZEMA
IN SIGHT.

IF you wish to get rid of ECZEMA or any form of SKIN TROUBLE as easily as you can be cured of an ordinary cold, all you have to do is to obtain a bottle of "ANTEXEMA." This remedy, when sparingly applied, gives immediate relief from itching and burning, and if persevered with, will effectually cure any form of inflammatory skin trouble.

It is sold in bottles, price, Re 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 4.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		250
2 Do. „ 100		200
2 Do. „ 75		150
4 Do. „ 50		200
10 Do. „ 25		250
100 Do. „ 10		1,000
200 Do. „ 5		1,000
200 Do. „ 1		200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. systems only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANIAN ROW.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 149 of 1900.

Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rehman.....Plaintiff,
vs.
1, Mahomed Essac Hajee Abdulla; 2, Hajeebai binte Haji Abdulla Haji Aba Sattar; 3, Abba-Sattar Haji Abdulla; 4, Sarabai alias Jetbai binte Haji Abdulla Haji Aba Sattar, 5, Hawabai alias Barabai binte Haji Abdulla Haji Aba Sattar; 6, Emoobai binte Hajee Abdulla Haji Aba Sattar.....Defendants.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Receiver appointed herein by the order absolute for sale passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in this suit, on the 17th day of April, 1902, will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said order, sell, through Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., by Public Auction, on the premises at Banian Row, near Sydhownee, the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Row, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 1079 and 2364, new No. 3233, old Survey No. 2309, and new Survey No. 1946, under tenure, quit and ground rent and assessed in the books of the Assessor of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No 6307, and Street Nos 94, 96, 98 and 99 and 33, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Banian Row, on or towards the south by Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Mapla Moosa Kaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 320 net cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

TO BE LET.—Opposite Flora Fountain, suitable for a OFFICE or RESIDENCE, open and airy. —Apply P. B. HOMJI.

WANTED at once, a 20 H. P. PORTEBLE or Semi-Portable ENGINE in good working order—Apply to M. X. de NORONHA & SON, Cawnpore, N. W. P.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact, Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

FELT MATTRESS PADS will prevent your Mattresses being spoilt by Rust. All sizes kept in Stock by M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY. MONSOON RATES from 1st to 30th September. Apply to MANAGER.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS.—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14. Satisfaction Guaranteed. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba,

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; from one year to two years Rs. 2; two to three years, Rs. 3; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld. and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-2-2 per case, at Bombay: and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baodora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Sixpenny, Sixpenny Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c. Per bottle Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35 Esplanade Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrons, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASBTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Both Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—A safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 5. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Ramghat, Bengal.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from 21 and 21A, Esplanade Road, to 13 ESPLANADE ROAD.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICES of the CURRIMBHOY MILLS, the EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS and DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS have been REMOVED from 21 and 21A, ESPLANADE ROAD to 13, ESPLANADE ROAD,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents,
The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ld.
The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co., Ld
The Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Co., Ld.

Bombay, 24th June, 1902.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM GEORGE NASH, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1836 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866". Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE NASH, late of Baodora in the Island of Salsette, a District Locomotive Superintendent in the employ of the B. B. & C.I. Ry. Co., who died at Baodora aforesaid on or about the 19th day of February, 1902, and Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) of whose property and credits were on the 12th day of June, 1902, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Surgeon General WILLIAM SPARY MARTIN PRICE, the duly constituted Attorney of MARY HARRIOT CORRIO NASH, the widow and one of the next of kin of the said deceased having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the Undersigned solicitors for the said Administrator at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned solicitors for the said Administrator.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1902.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

POST FREE.
LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M.: with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Foetid Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address:—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. HORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, Eng.—Over 30 years' continuous success.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE,
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2 0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2 0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1 0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1 0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1 0
Mr. Elliott, by J. O. Ford...	2 0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2 0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2 0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2 0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2 0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2 0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1 0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8 0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1 8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0 12

PAPER COVERS.

Views of Winchester College	0 8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0 12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0 12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0 12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0 15
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0 12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0 12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0 6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no sum over Rs. 1,00,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 8, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BE[illegible] AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &C., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARF BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in ocras, waste paper and ocras, loose grain in Penns, husk in bags, empty casks, gunny in bundles, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

Also a lot of 45 bales of Jubbulpore hemp.

AUCTION SALE OF 716 SHARES OF THE GODAVRI ESTATE and 200 SHARES OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LD.

High Court
Suit No. 476 of 1901.

Narondas Tulsidas and anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Framjee Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia and Hirabai, wife of Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree passed herein on the 15th day of March 1902, and under instructions from the plaintiffs abovenamed, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

716 shares of the Godavri Estates, Limited.
200 " Anglo-Indian Banking Corporation, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th and SUNDAY, the 13th proximo, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood drawing-room, dining-room and library suite and handsome carved French-polished household furniture, lustre chandeliers, rich crockery and glassware, life size oil paintings of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Prince Consort and their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India, large pier mirrors in massive gilt frame with gilt marble tables, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12 and 24 lights hanging and lamps by "Tonkin" and others, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 17, 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash" and others, a large size drawing room Brussels carpet, large and small size solid marble statues, and pillars, Mechanical toys, one Rosewood full size hand organ playing brass music trumpets, cymbals, flutes, &c., with extra barrels, handsome oil paintings by well-known artists, a single seated English-built glass fronted landau by "Lawrie and Marner", hanging globes and kerosene lamps, &c., &c., the property of Sir FRAMJEE MANOCKJI PETIT, BART II.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD.

On TUESDAY the 15th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferees of the mortgage and on account and risk of the mortgagor Sorabji Dhunjeebhoy Powvala, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 105, new No 1960 and 13, old survey No — and new survey No — together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No 2140 and Street No 87 (1) (2) and (3) and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Khetwady Back Road at Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Khanbaj Sirfuruddin, on or towards the west by the property of Arab Abdul Aziz, on or towards the north partly by the property of Goolbai, widow of Manockjee Sorabjee Powvala and partly by the property of Jeejeebjee Dadabhoy Khumbatta, and on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Back Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Powvala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 29th proximo, at o'clock, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the property situate at Gilder Street Bombay, by order of the Transferees of the mortgages on account and risk of Sonderdas Cursandas and Kalkhasroo Burjorji Choksey, the property described in the Schedule hereto in pursuance of the power of sale vested in them by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th day of March 1901 and made between Sonderji Cursandas of the one part and Kalkhasroo Burjorji Choksey of the other part and a Deed dated the 20th day of March 1901 and made between Kalkhasroo Burjorji Choksey of the one part and the said Transferees of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs Little and Co attorneys for the Transferees of the Mortgages at their office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Foras freehold land containing according to the deeds relating to the property 26,416 square yards or thereabouts but by recent admeasurement 25,470 square yards or thereabouts together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street within the city and registration district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Gilder Street, on or towards the west by a portion of the G. I. P. and C. I. Railway line, on or towards the north by the Bridge called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain water drain and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Foras freehold land containing by admeasurement seventy six square yards or thereabouts situated near Gilder Street aforesaid in the City and Registration District of Bombay on the West side of the said Railway line and bounded on or towards the east by the said B. B. & C. I. Railway lines on or towards the West and South by Government land and on or towards the North by a public drain and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described were formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Nos. 358, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, and 392 and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13857 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879 and 13880 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2811, 2812, 2814, 2815, 2846, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, (1) 2821 (2) 2821 (3) 2821 (4) 2822 (1) 2822 (2) 2823, 2824, 2825, 2827, & 2828 and Street Nos. 98, 102, 104, & 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118-A, 118-B, 118-C, 120 & 122, 124, 2 & 4 126 and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sonderdas Cursandas.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GUNS AND RIFLES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned guns and rifles belonging to a deceased's estate—

1 D-B B-L C F 42 bore gun, by Chas. Lancaster, in leather case, with implements

1 D-B B-L C F 12 bore Paradox gun, by Holland and Holland, with case

1 D-B B-L C F Express Rifle, 450 bore, by P. Webley and Sons in case.

Also 1 D-B B-L Express Rifle, 450 bore, by Alexander Henry, in case

1 D-B B-L C F 28 bore rifle, by John Lyell, in case

The above arms are on view

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room sofas and chairs in ten pieces, marble top tables and teapoys on iron stands, mirror door almirs, easy chairs, Brussels carpets, large size organ, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, iron safe, 2 one 3 light windproof lamps with lustres.

1 Letapee-[illegible] accessories.

1 Dumpy level on tripod by Troughton and Sim.

1 " " " by Elliot Bros.

A few acetylene gas bicycle lamps, bells, oil feeders, cyclometers, locks, etc.

1 first-rate ebonized grand piano by Soundy and Co.

1 large size iron trolly on wheels, suitable for mucadams

By order of the Secretary, Debt Committee, Dholpur State—

4 cases each, 50 bottles, Apollinaris water.

" 100 " "

By order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Hoosein Allana—

Ex. s.s. Wartburg.

6239 G. A. and Co., 1-6—6 cases 600 dozen padlocks.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 Gent's bicycle "Kaiser-i-Hind" in good order.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 glass fronted double seated brougham.

1 strong built office shigram.

1 English made gent's saddle with bridle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Police Station, Dadur, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianol by Schiedmayer and Sochne, Guns, revolvers, rubber tyred wheel victoria and dog cart, Grey Arab horse 3 sets single harnesse gent's saddle, gent's bicycle, gent's tricycle, tools, large size cooking stove, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets etc., the property of LEE SMITH Esq., Superintendent of Police

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th June, 1902.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are completely carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Bombay mails of 14th inst arrived at Brindisi to-day.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 Bales.
" Last year	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
" Continent	2,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 1-4 — 1-16
Futures, month of July	8·55 — 9
Do. do. Dec.	7 69 — 16
Coffee	5 ·4

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 15-16—1-16
Futures month of Sept	7·84 —15
Do Dec.	7·53 —15

Closing tone quiet.

Weeks Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	230,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	42,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	3,30,000
" " at Interior Ports	120,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 27th June, 1902:—

Cotton	1,376 bales.
Wheat	28,833 cwts.
Linseed	5,427 "
Rapeseed	3,064 "
Gingellyseed	671 "
Poppyseed	2,456 "
Groundnuts	30 "
Castorseed	1,811 "
Rice	17,026 "
Myrabolams	1,030 "
Cottonseed	4,446 "

Imports of Silver Bullion ex s. s. "Egypt" from London, Rs. 1,54,755.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-32
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	128 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "	170
Japan 30 " "	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone Unsettled.

Cash	97-1
1st Settlement	97-1
2nd "	96-15

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 13th June	5	do.

COTTON.—The market remains firm for spot cotton, and the demand from the local mills continues. The sutta market is quiet with little doing. We quote.

Bengals F.G.	Rs. 170 25 June. 1903
Broach M. G. good	" 214 25 March 1903

SHARES.—Market quite but steady.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	10 6

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward		6 7
Yellow Cawapore Ready / do Forward		6 15
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward		7 8

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	8 11

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	27 12 to 28 .

Manockjee Petit Mills	Rs. 1,500
Bank of Bombay	" 1,250
Tapty Valley Railway	" 426 1-4

A BEAR HUNT IN BIRBHUM.

Says the "A. B. Patrika"—Of all districts in Bengal, Bankura and Birbhum have earned a notoriety for big game of all sorts. Tigers, panthers and leopards, bears, boars and buffaloes, pythons and elephants are here as common as are jackals in some other parts. The other morning, a bear issued out of the Dhandhar jungle on the outskirts of village Kunda Puskarni, under thana Sonamukhi. Bruin majestically crossed the Sali river and passed into the fields on the other side. Here some Mahomedans where at work in the fields. The sight of a huge bear indused them to raise a hue-and-cry which brought out the inhabitants of Jonsora with "lathies" in their hands to scare away the unwelcome visitor. Bruin, finding how hot the pursuit became every minute, and despairing of his life, ran as fast as his shaggy coat and heavy limbs would allow him and got up a giant tree, where it was impossible for his pursueres to follow him or even to dislodge him easily. Pebbles and stones were pelted at him, but the thick foliage and leafy branches of the tree protected him. A council of war was now held among the villagers, and it was decided that a fire should be ignited at the foot of the tree to bring Bruin down on "terra firma." Big bundles of hay and dry grass were piled up round the trunk of the tree while the bear watched the proceedings with interest, perhaps in ignorance of the plan formed by its pursuers to kill it. When a light was applied to the stack of hay at the foot of the tree, and the fire roared and crackled, the heat and smoke became unbearable, Red tongues of fire even reached Bruin high up the tree, and higher he ascended, but yet he could not escape the heat, flame and smoke.

At last he found no other way of escape but to run the gauntlet of the fire underneath. With almost human intelligence Bruin came down with as much alacrity as he could command. But the lurid glow,—the intense heat,—and the suffocating smoke of the conflagration below forced him to go up again. Then he got on one of the projecting branches and leapt on the ground in the forlorn hope of saving his life. If possible, by running over the field, back to his safe retreat in the Dhandar jungle. It was, however, not to be; the moment the bear touched the earth, blows rained down on its back from all sides. Even its thick, shaggy coat could not protect it; for in a few moments it received so many blows that death was almost instantaneous. It was then found that its skin had been scorched at places by the fire.

In another case a pedestrian, walking along the road from Bonshe to Birsingha, was met by a bear which had two cubs with it. The animal gave chase, and if had reached him nothing would perhaps have saved the traveller. The latter ran as fast as he could and sought shelter behind a bush that he fortunately found in the way. But the bear came after him, and would surely have overtaken him if the whines of its young ones had not prevented it. This it was which saved the pedestrian's life.

INDIAN TEA MARKETS EXPANSION COMMISSION.

The Advisory Committee of the Indian Tea Markets Expansion Committee held a meeting at the office of the Commission, Calcutta, on the 24th inst.

Mr. D. King having been writed to talhe the chair

The Report of the Commissioner for March, April and May 1902, which had previously been circulated in printed form to the Advisory Committee, was submitted and discussed.

The Commissioners reported that, in accordance with the Resolution adopted at the previous Meeting the Progress Reports were now circulated to Contributors and the Press.

PROPOSED RESTRICTION OF TEA CROP.

The recent suggestion from London that growers should stop manufacture of their crop from 1st to 21st August next, inclusive, was then discussed and the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That with reference to the recent suggestion from London that growers should stop manufacture of their crop from 1st to 21st August inclusive, so that the anticipated overproduction may not cause a slump in prices, this Committee, after reading the Report of the Indian Tea Markets Expansion Commission now before them, are more than ever convinced that the relief of the Industry in the matter of overproduction can be found in India, and they strongly urge Proprietors, Managing Agents and every one connected with the Tea Industry, to contribute the tea it is proposed to destroy, to the Indian Tea Markets Expansion Commission, so that no portion of India need be left untapped in the matter of pushing sales of tea."

Commissioners are requested to send a copy of this Resolution to the India Tea Association, and to urge that body to play the matter before the Indian Tea Association in London, and also the signatories to the suggested restriction scheme. The Committee consider the progress made so far by the Indian Tea Markets Expansion Commission very satisfactory, justifying the very fullest support.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HUNTER—June 4, at Brooklet Villa, Sidmouth, wife of Lieut Col C B Hunter, late I M S, of a son.

WARD—June 8, at The Cottage, Heighington, Lincoln, wife of Capt G A Ward, 3th Burma Inf, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BASSET—BROWNE—June 3, at Oldbury Parish Church, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, F T B Basset, late 3rd Batt Durham Light Inf, son of the late Major Basset, of the 74th Highlanders and 94th Regt, to Hilda Gwendoline Clifford, daughter of Major P C Browne, late 83rd Regt and 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

BRODRICK—HAWKER—June 7, at the Church of St Cross Hospital, Winchester, W J H Brodrick to Blanche Sophia Emily, daughter of the late F A Hawker.

CURREY—SANDILANDS—June 4, at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Boscombe, Hants, R S, son of J B Currey, to Blanche Ainslie, daughter of Major Gen Sandilands, late Royal Art.

HILL—BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN—June 3, at All Saints' Church, Cheltenham, Captain D J J Hill, North Staffordshire Regt, to Mary Rosaline, daughter of the late Col Sir J Bateman-Champain.

PARKINSON—MACDOUGALL—June 3, at St John's Church Windermere, C E G Parkinson, to Helen Mary Campbell, daughter of Col W C MacDougall, late Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

COTTON—June 4, at his residence, Bramham Gardens, Sir W J R Cotton, K.C., Chamberlain of London, aged 79.

DE CETTO—June 4, at Byculla, Norwood, Lieut Col L C A A de Cetto, late Royal Art, son of late Baron de Cetto, Bavarian Minister to the Court of St James, aged 64.

EDGAR—June 1, at the Villa Guicciardini, Florence, Sir J Wedgar, K C I E, C S I, late Bengal Civil Service.

SUTHERLAND—May 29, R M Sutherland, 2nd Lieutenant Seaforth Highlanders, eldest son of Sir T Sutherland, died a soldier's death, near Fredericksdaal, South Africa, having refused surrender to the enemy, aged 19.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GWYTHER—June 17, at Laheria Serai, Darbhanga, the wife of Captain A Gwyther, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

LOWIS—June 20, at Kasauli, prematurely, the wife of Capt R M Lowis, Punjab Commission, of a daughter, who only survived half an hour.

READ—June 22, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Hastings Read, 4th Rajputs, of a son.

SHORT—June 24, at Norfolk Cottage, Ootcamund, the wife of G Ramsay Short, of a son.

THOMAS—June 25, at Ivy Lodge, Simla, the wife of R J P Thomas, a daughter.

DEATHS.

McDONALD—June 20, at the Madras Presidency General Hospital, William Daniel McDonald, eldest son of the late John Master McDonald, of the Exchange, and grandson of the late Daniel McDonald, Merchant of Calcutta, aged 33 years, 7 months and 20 days.

QAZI KHALILUDDIN AHMED—May 23, at Khairagarh, G P, the beloved daughter of Qazi Khalliuddin Ahmed, Deputy Collector, Anantgarh, aged 8 months.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 26m, Sun sets, 6h, 41m. High water, 5-57m., 5-42a. Low water, 11-40m.

Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr H. J. Goddard, who resides in "Harbour View", Apollo Bunder, has reported to the Police that some one entered his rooms during the night of the 26th instant, and stole gold rings, bracelets and ear-rings of the collective value of Rs. 223.

The Monsoon at Amraoti.—An Amraoti correspondent writes:—The monsoon commenced here on the 15th inst., but the total rainfall up to date was hardly more than 75 cents. To-day, however, at about 1-30 p.m. heavy rain fell accompanied by thunder and lightening and is still continuing. The weather has become monsoonish and the sowing operations have now begun. The rainfall has done much good and the price of jowari has fallen from 23 to 18 Rs. a khandi.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 23rd Bo. Rifles, will play the following programme of music to-morrow at the Bandstand, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredills, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	The Rifle Regiment ..... Sousa
Overture	Masaniello ..... Auber
Valse	Autograph ..... Strauss
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon ... Talbot
American Sketch	Down South ..... Middleton

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas on Saturday, Inspector Jones charged one Jawala Kanoo with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75 in currency notes. Mr. Hugh Doherty, manager of the London Eastern American Company, said that accused was his servant. On the 9th instant he gave him Rs. 75 to be given to one Mr. Gordoo-Hunter. He did not return. Upon this he informed the police who arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 15 from him. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of May last 6 horses and 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 14 horses 4 buffaloes and 107 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment; during the last month 248 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals 9 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts, and 21 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

TOO OLD FOR JAIL WORK.—Before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Babaji Arjun, a Hindu, aged 60, with the theft of cooking pots and wearing apparel belonging to one Pestonji Dossabhoy from his place of residence at Gaiwadi. It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday afternoon last accused entered the house of the complainant. He took the property and as he was coming out of the house with it he was arrested. Inspector O'Keeffe told his Worship that the accused had many previous convictions against him. He was once sentenced to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment for murder, six years out of which had been remitted for good conduct in jail. He had been sent to jail seven times more after his release and it was only 19 days back that he finished his last term in jail. Accused admitted all the convictions against him and said that he had been driven to commit the theft on account of starvation; saying so, he pointed to his limbs which had hardly any flesh on them. Considering the feeble condition of the accused, his Worship sentenced him to two years' simple imprisonment.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Hakimon, a Mahomedan girl, aged seven years, was on Friday afternoon looking out of a window on the second floor of a house in Mahomedan Street, Ripon Road, when she accidentally overbalanced herself and fell into the street, from a height of about twenty feet. She received a fracture of the frontal bone. She was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment.—Balloo Vithoo, a Hindu lad, while attempting to get off from the top of a cart laden with bricks which was proceeding along Reay Road on Friday afternoon, got his dhotar entangled with a bamboo which projected from under the driver's seat. The boy fell under the wheel of the cart and received a fracture of the right thigh bone. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital.—Abdula Kanji, a Mahomedan mendicant, aged eighty years and a cripple, while attempting to cross Memonwada Road, on Friday, was run over by a shigram. The mendicant received fracture of the right arm and is being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

ALLEGED THEFT BY MADRAS IS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Viankatewami Idoo and B. A. Ramkrishna Pandit with the theft of a gold chain, a gold finger ring, and a pair of gold ear buttons, collectively valued at Rs. 160, belonging to Messrs. Kanny and Company, Jewellers of Medows Street. Mr. Khurshedji Framji Kapadia, Manager to Messrs. Kanny and Company, said that both accused came to his shop on the 23th instant at about 11 o'clock in the morning. They represented themselves as merchants from Madras and asked for some jewellery. Several jewel cases were opened and articles were shown to them. They purchased only a metal ring worth Rs. 4. They again paid a visit to the shop in the evening. Shortly after they had left, his salesman, Mr. Hormusji Jamshedji Joshi, gave him certain information, after which he took the stock of all the show cases. He then found the property in question missing. The police were then informed and were provided with a description of the missing articles. The articles were then shown to him by the police last night at about 10-30. He identified the property as belonging to Messrs. Kanny and Company. Inspector Jones said that the accused had come down to Bombay only five days ago and had put up in a room at Lowar Chawl. When the police went there the second accused pointed to the water-closet in the room from which the property was found. The second accused made a statement that the first accused had told him that the jewellery was concealed there. The case was then remanded on an application from Mr. Jones to enable him to find out if the accused had any previous convictions against them.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

Sulleman Cumbroodin, Sher Alli Khan Gafur Khan, and Aga Abdul Rahiman Rahim, were charged, No. 1 with house-breaking with intent to commit theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property; and Nos. 2 and 3 with assisting in the disposal of stolen property. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Rustom Wadia for accused Nos. 2 and 3.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prosecution, said the accused's case was that it was a huge conspiracy got up against them, but they had failed to show what motive the witnesses for the prosecution had in falsely charging them. It was proved that the three accused used to visit a smoking den, and they were seen together in the neighbourhood more than once. In regard to No 1, it was proved that he was in possession of the stolen property immediately after the theft, and he was not able to account for the same. As one time or another, all the three accused were seen disposing of the property, and counsel had no doubt the jury would bring in a verdict of guilty against all the accused.

Mr. Wadia in addressing the jury for the defence, said that the case of the first accused stood on a different footing from that of the other two accused whom he represented. Every one of the witnesses except the complainant had some personal interest and he would ask them to disbelieve a part of their evidence. In this case the police had found a case in which the complainant's property was stolen and that property was pledged by the second accused. The police had worked up the case and the witnesses had given their evidence against the three accused in order to save their own skin. It was not denied that a part of the property was in the possession of the first accused. The first accused had admitted that the property was brought to him by a Saiyed, and the second accused had admitted that they had assisted in pledging the same out of charity.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence in the case explained the charges with which the accused stood charged and said that Mr. Wadia was perfectly right in pointing out to them the probability of accomplices trying to throw the burden of their guilt on others to save their own skin, and his Lordship pointed out that most of the witnesses in the case, who had given their evidence, were interested in the property, and the jury would be acting wisely if they accepted their evidence with caution. His lordship next dwelt at some length on the evidence of the witnesses; and coming to the case of the second and the third accused, said that Mr. Wadia had placed the case before the jury with great fairness.

The jury retired for consultation, and on returning into court, after about half an hour, the foreman said the jury found the first guilty on all the charges, and the second accused guilty of disposing of stolen property, while the third accused was found not guilty. The first accused admitted a previous conviction of house-breaking. The first accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and the second for three years. The third was discharged.

ANOTHER CASE.

The court then proceeded with the hearing of a case against a Mahomedan named Allab Hoosein Alli Hoosain, the particulars of which are unfit for publication, Mr. Setlur, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended. At the close of the hearing, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 2nd July at 4-45 p.m.

(Weather permitting).

1 Individual Tent-pegging—(a) Ponies and (b) Horses
2 Jumping Competition—(a) Ponies and (b) Horses
3 Wand Race (Ladies)—To ride in and out of Stakes placed 15 yards apart turning round last stake and returning to starting post
4 Mounted Infantry Race, Horse or Pony—To run leading horse and ride alternately 50 yards Horses to be saddled at part; total course about 200 yards
5 Pony Scurry for all Ponies 14-1 and under—Australian and English ponies scratch. Arabs and C B's receive 25 yards
6 Horse Scurry. Distance Handicap.

Entries for the Scurries should if possible reach the undersigned by 10 a.m Wednesday and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider

N B—Horse events are open to animals over 14-1 only; pony events to those 14-1 and under

W E CRUM
F R HILL.
Joint Hony secretaries

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2		9
D Kheteadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	3	3
G Malim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	8	9	77
Same date last year	5	4	115

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Kheteadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	5
G Malim and Worlee	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	4	4	83
Total plague deaths to date	119,305	98,953	
Same date last year	13	10	81

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or faling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it 'will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole sale Depot, 33 Ferringdon, Road, Lodon, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

Sunday.—Another general fall in pressure has occurred. The pressure continues lowest below Himalayas giving dry westerly winds in the Gangetic Plain. Showers have fallen in Burma and light to moderate rain in Assam and North Bengal. Cherrapunji has received 3 1-2 inches, Dibrugarh Dhumbri and Jalpaiguri two. Practically no rain has fallen on the West Coast, where the winds continue light and irregular. Light to moderate rain reported in parts of the Deccan and Central Provinces. Sholapur has received 2 1-2 inches, Ahmednagar and Malegaon 1 1-2 inches. Gradients slightly steeper than usual in Northern India; but slighter than usual in the Peninsular. Rain will probably continue in Assam.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts
Previously registered	8 1	11 41	9 92	9 77
Sunday, 29th June	00 6	00 03	00 00	00 00
Total	8 7	11 44	9 92	9 77
Total fall to June 29th 1901	32 64	21 89	25 76	23 93
Total fall to June 29th 1900	15 65	16 16	16 24	17 37

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	9	87
June 28th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am.	0	0
Total	9	87

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 27TH OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Laboree	29·548	W	2	109·4

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TRAVELLING RUGS
(with fringed ends)
90 inches by 60 inches.
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CAMPBELL,
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FRASER (Hunting),
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GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
ROBERTSON,
STEWART (Old),
URQUHART.

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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1902.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

"Would any other gentleman like a friendly round?" There is something of the spirit of the boxing-booth at the village-fair in the attempt which is being made to keep alive the combative fire of John Bull. He has beaten one foe, and the spectators would like to see him try conclusions with another. "Have a shot at Germany", cries the Vienna correspondence of the "Times", and bestirs himself to reveal the consistently unfriendly attitude of the German Emperor, the press and the people. The Berlin correspondent joins in and finally the great journal itself lends the megaphone of its leading columns, and Germany's crimes and misdemeanours are blared forth with frightful peals of thunder. The comments of the German Press on the conclusion of the war, not quite in accordance with British ideas of good taste, were condemned by the Berlin correspondent, as representing the reflections of impotent malice, disappointment, or despairing resignation. No state was so eager to encourage the fatal Boer ideas of independent nationality as Germany was. This is, he thinks within the recollection of most Englishmen, but some of them may have forgotten the good times when German cruisers used to fire salutes in Delagoa Bay on Mr. Kruger's birthday; they may have forgotten his visit to the Berlin Court eighteen years ago, and the "significant clasp of the hand" which he received; and although they remember the Imperial telegram on the occasion of the raid, they may in some cases have forgotten the still more significant official despatch to the British Government in which the German Foreign Minister, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, declared the continued independence to be a German interest. Perhaps they did not remember it, and it is to be regretted they did not. If they had, they would have been able to realise Germany's position more easily. They would have understood that to ask Germany to rejoice with us would have been equivalent to expecting her to smile while she had a tooth drawn. "For us Germans", says the "Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung", the final surrender of the independence of the Boers is a heavy blow. "Not only on political grounds is the situation serious—we shall also have to suffer from commercial exclusion". And looking to the fact that England is now supreme in South Africa, Germany feels that all German monopolies will be abolished, that English not German officials will be employed, that industry subject to English influence will be preferred, and English goods, English imports, will be favoured by customs arrangements. Germany is quite right in this conjecture. Is it quite reasonable to expect Germany to make any very boisterous demonstrations of joy that we have beaten our enemy, an enemy who was her friend? There is a deal of human nature even in a German.

On the subject of the Shipping Trust the "Times" Vienna correspondent was astonished to find that Englishmen paid so little attention to the way in which Germany exploited the apprehensions caused by it in England "with a viewing to sowing distrust and jealousy between England and the United States". The correspondent assures us that the German Press received instructions to represent the combine as a formidable blow dealt by the Americans to British shipping, and to depict in glowing terms the "preferential position which the German lines had secured for themselves in it" as a proof of the vigilance with which German interests were safeguarded by a paternal Government. Nor was that all. There was excellent reason in the opinion of this amiable correspondent, to believe that certain exalted personages have not hesitated to exercise directly the influence which they enjoy in the highest quarters in England, in order to strengthen the impression that Americans are really aiming at the destruction of British shipping supremacy, and to contrast with the patriotism of the German shipowners who have subordinated their financial interests to the national interests of the fatherland, the selfishness and supineness of the British shipowners, who have thought only of making a good bargain for themselves. The calculation which inspires the whole of this German campaign is simple enough, as viewed in Vienna, though the British public scarcely seems to see through it. If England can be nettled into taking up a hostile attitude towards the new combine, a breach will have been made in the very stronghold of Anglo-American friendship—namely, in the American world of business—and if she can only be tempted still further into exercising reprisals, there will be, instead of a cummunity of interests on the Atlantic, a regular shipping war between England and America, in which Germany would be, by virtue of her share in the combine, the actual ally of America. Of course there is another way of regarding all this. The German owners as was natural, did not get such good terms as the British owners. As was also natural they were annoyed. They would like to break up the combine. So would many Britishers, whether it will pay or not. Sentiment counts for more in England than it does in Germany. But surely a German may grumble when he is annoyed, and kick the legs of his desk and shout if those operations are productive of relief. Hath not a German hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? Yet the "Times" would not permit him to employ them.

Is it possible for an Englishman and a German to be friends? Individually, yes. There are innumerable instances and individually the German is emphatically as good a comrade as need be wished for. But for England and Germany as nations to be permanent friends is next to impossible. Canon McCall, at the beginning of the year, reminded us that Great Britain is regarded in Germany by rulers and ruled as the one great obstacle to German expansion everywhere. Our fleet controls the sea, and while that supremacy lasts Germany cannot fulfil what she considers her manifest destiny without our permission. She has designs on the richest portion of the Turkish empire, and has been sedulously cultivating for that purpose the friendship of the Sultan, even to the condonation of the Armenian massacres. But, there too, a Power which rules the sea can cry "Thus far and no farther". Is it natural she should love us? "It is not in the indomitable nature of German thoroughness and perseverance to be content with a second place in anything once seriously undertaken. She is bound to aim at victory in trade; she cannot be content that her fleet should remain second, and will not easily abandon the dream that it may one day be first. The Germans, are, in short, the one people who have an overwhelming interest in breaking down our sea-power". They will never do it, either alone or assisted. They will have to abandon the dream of becoming first. They do not find great ambitions at all easy of achievement. They know that we stand in their way and shall always stand between them and their high aims. They are bound to fret and fume. But it does not harm us. They anticipated that the Boer War would land us in such difficulties that we should be obliged to stand by and permit them to work out the fulfilment. The Pan-German "Ostdeutsche Rundschau", Herr Wolf's organ, says :—"We Germans feel the loss of Boer independence as a catastrophe, a second Jena, to mighty Germany not less than to the Boer people. Germany! avenge the Transvaal; redeem thy own future as thou hast failed to save the poor peasants of thy own blood. Cursed be every one who does not think of revenge, cursed be every nation which does not take a solemn oath to requite the ignominy of Pretoria". This is very ill-natured, but less harmful to us than to the Germans. They are disappointed, and they have the straight-forwardness to show it. But there is nothing to cause the "Times" and its correspondents such intense concern. The German fleet may be built upon a basis of Anglophobia, but we can still do business with Germany and Germany with us, notwithstanding all German bickering and rudeness which can do us no material injury. The preferable way of dealing with Anglophobia is to ignore it altogether, remembering that is not the most intelligent but the most ignorant foreigner who is loudest in his cries against us, and that wherever England succeeds, her victory is one of progress.

MILITARY EDUCATION. MR. LEONARD COURTNEY in presiding at the annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association said he would do his countrymen (with whom by the way he has been at loggerheads for some time) the justice of saying that the note of triumph in the recent peace rejoicings was not so predominant as might have been expected, if the Hooligans' behaviour may have acted as a check on undue elation at the welcome cessation of hostilities. Another thing that has since undoubtedly contributed to a humble frame of mind is the extraordinary state of things disclosed by the report of the Military Education Committee. As a military correspondent of the leading journal points out, the special value of the Report lies in the fact that the faults revealed and the reforms suggested are based, line for line, on the evidence of military witnesses of the highest rank and position in the army. Their testimony, he says, will come as a painful awakening to the public, who had been urged to believe that the numerous "mishaps" and "regrettable incidents" which have occured in South Africa were such as might normally be expected to happen in modern warfare, and were not owing to defective knowledge or faulty training on the part of the officers concerned. By all the witnesses examined from Lord Roberts downwards, general dissatisfaction was expressed with the present educational methods, which "have failed, when tested by war service, to produce officers with sufficient imaginative power, breadth of mind, and natural grasp of circumstances to be able to act decisively and rapidly". This is what the Commander-in-chief himself says: "Morally and physically I have no fault to find with our officers, but I think the general standard of education is not sufficiently high. I think there is a want of proper training. It is not so much deficiency in mental capacity as in the training". His criticism he explained, applies both to the education of young officers when they are preparing for the army and to their technical training after being commissioned. "We want", Sir Ian Hamilton told the Committee, "men of broader and better education to start with, and they must show more interest after they have got their commissions. Young officers have not got any keenness for their profession; it is not the form to have it; the spirit and form is not to have keenness. The idea of young officers is to do as little as they possibly can". Equally strong evidence was given by Sir Evelyn Wood who declared that the present system renders "real military training absolutely impossible", a strange confession for an Adjutant-General to make.

Of Sandhurst the Committee speak in terms of complete condemnation, and certainly whatever else may happen, the days of that institution under its present form of management are numbered. As an illustration of what goes on there, it appeared that the cadets are required to pipe-clay their own buff waistbelts, but that their rifles are cleaned for them. "This", says the report, "is remarkable, for while a cadet might acquire familiarity with the mechanism of the rifle from being required to clean it, the educational value of pipe-claying a belt is extremely slight". The root of the evil which ought to, but probably will not, be grappled with until the inevitable cataclysm comes, is indicated in the Committee's final recommendation. They say:—"It is useless to expect a spirit of keenness for self-improvement if promotion be accorded to the slothful and unintelligent, and if the diligent and quick-witted find that they gain nothing by those qualities, but are liable to be left behind by those possessing connexions and interest. The Committee would press most ernestly their recommendation that the military authorities should make the promotion of officers of all ranks depend on the ability and industry shown in professional work". Almost everybody can point the moral by facts within his own personal knowledge. But the best example is afforded by the case of the Secretary of this very Committee, the late Captain W. E. Cairnes. "It is" says the "Westmininster Gazette", "largely due to this officer's exceptional abilities that the report is of so excellent and thorough going a character". The Committee expressly record the great assistance they derived from the "knowledge, tact, and ability" of their secretary. Yet this officer served for nigh twenty years in the Army—he died a captain at the age of forty—without his brilliant military abilities being known to any save a few of those who had the good fortune to meet him. It was due to the fortuitous circumstance of his having distinguished himself greatly in work which lay outside his professional duties, that he was ever heard of at all. It is said that Mr. Brodrick, with a courage unusual in our military authorities, who as a rule deal swift vengeance on those officers who venture to tell the honest truth, as Captain Cairnes endeavoured to do, was by this means led to employ him. The Army knew him not; his was indeed one of those cases where "signal ability met with no substantial recognition", and he was for many years set aside in favour of those more forunately placed officers in whom "mediocrity was permitted to pass muster", and to earn for them advancement and high employment. We are reminded of the saying of that shrewd old observer the late Sir Richard Temple: "This is an aristocratic country". The Army is not the only department of the the State which whether we like it or not will have to be democratized if we are to maintain our position in the world.

THIS YEAR'S AUSTRALIAN TEAM. A WRITER in a recent number of the "Windsor Magazine" contributes an interesting article on this year's Australian team, in which he points out that the prophesy by one of the members of MacLaren's team just before they left England last autumn, to the effect that their chance of success was promising, owing to the fact that the team contained so many young men, has not been justified by subsequent events. It is now a matter of history that as batsmen the younger members of McLaren's team failed to show themselves the equals of old stagers like MacLaren himself and Hayward. In this case experience certainly proved more valuable than youth. That the Australians have apparently taken this lesson to heart is shown by the composition of the team now meeting with such success. Of the fourteen players comprising the team only five are visiting England for the first time. In point of age none of the team can be described as old, but they have all, with the exception of Duff, Carter, Armstrong, Hopkins, and Saunders, enjoyed a more or less extended acquaintance with English cricket grounds, and the pleasant varieties of the English climate. In this respect it is interesting to note that Trumble and Gregory are making their fourth visit to England; Darling, Kelly, Jones, and Hill their third, and Noble, Trumper, and Howell their second. It can hardly be said, however, that the younger members of the team have failed in any respect. They have without exception done well, and in several cases better than the older players. It is difficult therefore to prove anything from the experiences of MacLaren's team and the present Australian combination regarding the wisdom of including young players in representative Australian and English teams.

BRIGADIER GENERAL VENTRIS arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Europe by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Massilia.

It is expected that the concert in aid of the Afghan Memorial Church which was to have taken place on the 26th inst. will take place on July 10th.

PRIVATE telegrams received in India fully confirm the steady progress made by the King.

IT is understood that the State Ball at Viceregal Lodge, which was postponed from the 26th instant, will take place early next week.

THE famine returns for the last week show a decrease of 23,600, all in the Bombay Presidency. The total number now on relief is about 440,000.

THE Austrian Government has granted the Austrian Lloyd Company a subsidy of £16,000 a year to establish a regular line of steamships from Trieste to Durban.

HIS HIGHNESS the Rajah Saheb of Rutlam (Central India) is to be married on the 29th of this month to the daughter of His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of Catch.

THE grant of ninety instead of sixty days' privilege leave in connection with the late Mahsud Blockade is extended to officers employed under the Finance, Home, Public Works, and Revenue and Agriculture Departments, who served with the Blockade, and who may be considered deserving of the concession.

THE trade returns for the first two months of the current fiscal year show an increase of over 1½ crores in the value of imports, and over 2 3-4 crores in the value of exports. In the former case the increase was mainly due to a renewed activity in the imports of silver (over 1 1-4 crore) and in the latter to swollen consignments of rice (1 1-4 crore) and raw cotton (64 lakhs).

THE Official Quarterly Army List. The "Birth-day-book" as it is commonly called, has not been kept up to date owing to the many changes that have had to be made in connection with the late war. The April number, which has just reached India, is very bulky, and the reason for the delay in publication is made clear, for the South African war services of a host of officers are given. The compilation of these must have taken a long time, but it is satisfactory to see them published officially.

AN amusing story comes from Rangoon. A Chittagonian tindal returned to his house about 2 A. M. one day recently from work, and was about to go to sleep when he heard some one outside striking a match. He got up and arming himself with a "dah" hid behind the door. A man opened the door by inserting his hand through a hole and lifting the latch. The house owner waited till the intruder entered with a lighted candle in his hand, and then slashed him across the back with his "dah." The Burman dropped the candle and a struggle ensued between the two men, but the thief eventually got away but not without a cut on his leg. In the room were sleeping some 30 other Chittagonians who in the darkness that prevailed struggled furiously with each other, each one imagining the other to be the thief. The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, has awarded Rs. 50 to the man who attempted to capture the thief.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

HOME.

A FIRE, by which ten lives were lost occurred on Monday on the premises of the General Electric Lighting Company Queen Victoria-street.

Cambridge University.—The Senior Wrangler is Mr. E. Cunningham St. John's College. Honorary degrees were conferred on the 10th on Mr. Whitelaw Reid and others.

Court.—The King and Queen with the Princess Victoria dined on Wednesday with Mr. Choate at the United States Embassy.

Drama.—At Her Majesty's on the 10th, Mr. Tree produced "The Merry Wives of Windsor." At the Garrick on Saturday there was a performance for the benefit of the Queen Alexandra Fund for Soldiers and Sailors of a comedy by "John Oliver Hobbes" and Mr. Murray Carson, entitled "The Bishop's Move."

Cricket.—The weather on Saturday was so bad that in several first-class matches no play at all was possible and all of them had to be left drawn. On the 10th Yorkshire beat Middlesex by an innings and 22 runs. The Australians beat Cambridge University by an innings and 183. On the 11th Surrey drew with Sussex, Warwickshire beat Derbyshire by nine wickets Kent beat Worcestershire by 98 runs, Gloucestershire beat Somerset by 55 and Leicestershire drew with London County.

Golf.—The open championship was won last week by A. Herd the Huddersfield professional.

Greenwich Observatory.—The annual visitation of this Observatory took place on Saturday.

Law and Police.—The action London and Globe Finance Corporation v. Basil Montgomery and Co. is still proceeding.—Three men stand charged with killing Herbert Spicer, of the Imperial Yeomanry, just returned from South Africa.—"Colonel" Lynch, M.P., arrived in England on the 11th and was arrested on a charge of treason. Mr. Le Mesurier a former official of Ceylon, has obtained £1,500 damages from the proprietor of a local newspaper for liabel.

Mr. L. Courtney presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, and in opening the proceedings discussed the end of the war in South Africa and the negotiation of a treaty of arbitration between Chile and Argentina.

Naval and Military.—The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the training of military officers strongly condemns the methods by which young officers are educated. The committee recommended that a certain number of commissions should be reserved for candidates from approved Universities and from the colonies. They severely condemn the system prevailing at Sandhurst, censure the existing arrangements for the training of officers after they join their regiments, and recommend that promotion should depend entirely on ability and industry shown in professional work.—The proposal of the War Office for increasing the efficiency of the Volunteer forces, which will be substituted for the Order in Council of November 4 last, are now published.—The new Bermuda floating dock was tested in the Medway last week when the battleship Sans Pareil, with all her armour, guns and stores in position, was placed in the dock and lifted bodily out of the water.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 5th, resolutions were passed thanking the forces recently engaged in South Africa.—Similar resolutions were passed that day by the House of Commons, which also voted £50 000 to Lord Kitchener. On the 6th the Midwives Bill was ordered for third reading. On the 9th and 10th in Committee on the Finance Bill, there were prolonged debates on the proposed corn duty; and on the 11th the income-tax and coal duty were among the matters discussed.

Polo.—The Americans have been beaten in the second and third of the international matches.

Speeches.—Mr. Balfour spoke on the 6th at the dinner of the National Union Conservative Associations and replied to various criticisms by Lord Rosebery and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.—Mr. John Morley speaking in Edinburgh on Saturday, declared that representative institutions should be promptly granted to the annexed teritories in South Africa.—Mr. Chamberlain, on the 9th opened the colonial Troops Club, for the convenience of colonial non-commissioned officers and troopers during the Coronation. He said that the war terrible as the sacrifices had been, had saved the Empire from a great danger and strengthened the bonds of union as could in no other way have been accomplished. He dwelt on the remarkable extent of the material assistance rendered by the colonies. Mr. Brodrick also spoke.—Lord Rosebery presided on the 10th at a meeting in the Queen's hall to protest against the Education Bill. Mr. Asquith also spoke. Lord Salisbury on the 11th, participated in a reception accorded to the Hertford Militia on their return from South Africa.—Mr. Chamberlain presided on the 11th at the annual dinner of the Corona Club. We now, he said, had a peace honourable to both parties. We had obtained all for which we were fighting and had been very generous to our late opponents in regard to personal and private matters. At a dinner held that night to celebrate the 21st birthday of the Eighty Club Mr. Asquith presided, and Sir H. Campbel.-Bannerman also spoke.

The Coronation.—A meeting of citizens of London was held on Monday in support of the proposal to present a gift from the nation to the King. His Majesty, it will be remembered, wishes the gift to be a contribution to the King's Hospital Fund for London. The Queen has commissioned the Bishop of London to give medals and ten to 10 000 maids of all work in London. A public meeting in Dublin, on Monday offered loyal congratulations to the King and Queen and decided to found in commemoration of the Coronation a benevolent fund for nurses in Ireland.

Steamship Subsidies.—The House of Commons Committee has been taking the evidence of Sir R. Giffen. We published a leading article on this subject.

The Alien Immigration Commission sat again on the 5th at the Westminister Town-hall when evidence was given by Mr. W. Belcher, a Stepney borough councillor as to overcrowding by foreigners there. Dr. J. Soane late medical officer of health for Whitechapel, said newly-arrived aliens were very filthy in their habits at first, but soon improved and no better citizens could be found than they after a few years' residence.

THE EMPIRE.

South Africa.—The surrenders of Boers are satisfactorily proceeding at various points in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony, over 10 000 having been already received. The British commanders engaged in receiving these surrenders are extremely well received and the relations between the troops lately fighting each other are cordial. In some cases the Boers are reported as giving cheers for their new Sovereign, and their leaders as encouraging them in loyalty to the Empire. General de Wet addressing the occupants of the concentration camp at Vrenefort Road on the 4th, urged the burghers and their families to do their utmost to show great Britain what good colonists the Boers could make. Commandant Kemp who arrived at Mafeking on the 6th, says that the Boers are quite satisfied with the terms of peace, and that there will, he thinks, be no bitterness in the future. A proclamation was issued in Cape Town on the 11th setting for the terms that will be accorded to rebels surrendering before July 10.—General Lyttelton, who is taking over the chief military command in South Africa left Natal for Transvaal on the 11th. Our correspondent at Johannesburg states that the articles of peace have been received there with unqualified satisfaction, and that if the settlement is carried through wisely and firmly it is believed there will be no recrudescence of trouble. Our Correspondent at Bloemfontein says that the barbed wire fences between the blockhouses are being removed and will doubtless be given over at a valuation to Boers for their farms; but it is to be hoped that the blockhouses will not be destroyed. The 5 per cent. tax on the net profits of gold mines had been replaced by a 10 per cent tax produce. A great mass meeting was held on the 6th in Cape Town to support the imperial policy and to advocate the suspension of the Constitution.—Thanksgiving services for the conclusion of peace were held on Sunday not only in most of the places of worship in this country but in all parts of the Empire and by the British residents in many foreign cities. The morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral was attended by the King and Queen the Prince and Princess of Wales and most of the other members of the Royal Family now in England. An Army order has been issued giving the terms of a special gratuity which will be granted to certain of the troops. The estimated amount still required for the Army in South Africa in the current year is £28 000 000, of which £20 500 000 is for transport.—Up to the end of May 1 072 officers and 20 870 men had lost their lives in South Africa.

Victoria.—Mr. Irvine has formed a new Ministry.

FOREIGN.

China.—Sheng recently submitted to the tariff revision commissioners a proposal for a 5 per cent. duty in gold. The commissioners demanded the withdrawal of the proposal, and this was complied with. Sheng has since vainly pressed on the British Commissioner at Shanghai a proposed amended treaty dealing not only with Customs but with missionaries, judicial reforms and other matters.

Germany.—The Bill sanctioning the Brussels Sugar Convention and the German Sugar Bill have both been passed. The Bill abolishing the "dictatorship paragraph" in Alsace-Lorraine has been agreed to. The King of Saxony is seriously ill.

The French Newfoundland Fisheries on the Grand Banks have this season been a complete failure.

Obituary.—Sir Richmond Cotton Chamberlain of the City of London; the Rev. H. Latham, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Sir Daniel Cooper; Mr. Jos. Brown K.C.; Lord Braybrooke; Maj.-Gen. A. Davidson; the Bey of Tunis.

The Volcanic Eruptions in the West Indis.—On the 6th inst. Mont Pelee erupted an immense quantity of smoke, producing darkness at St. Lucia.

"Times."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CONDITION.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.

ALLOWED TO LEAVE HIS BED.

DATE OF THE CORONATION.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONCERN.

LONDON, JUNE 27, 9-55 p. m.

The latest bulletins show that the satisfactory condition of the King is maintained. There are no disquieting symptoms and his temperature continues normal. It is now believed that the bulletins rather under-estimate His Majesty's progress.

His Majesty is able to read and converse. He sees the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales frequently.

The doctors merely insist on the King not being worried about matters requiring thought and deliberation. The King displays the utmost pluck which augurs well for his speedy recovery.

Within a week the doctors will be able definitely to judge regarding his convalescence.

It is fully intended, if the King's condition continues satisfactory, that the Coronation shall take place early in the autumn.

The King is infinitely touched at the heartfelt loyalty and devotion embodied in the thousands of telegrams and letters received from all classes and creeds throughout the Empire.

The one thing that has weighed upon his mind is the disappointment of the public at the postponement of the Coronation.

LONDON, JUNE 28, 7-2) A.M.

A bulletin issued at eleven o'clock last night states that the King's condition is, in all respects, satisfactory. His Majesty passed a comfortable day and there is a substantial improvement.

Lord Warwick proposing a vote of sympathy in the Warwick Municipality said that the first words uttered by the King after the operation were "Will my people ever forgive me"?

11-35 A.M.

A bulletin issued to-day announces that his Majesty has passed a good night. The improvement in his condition is maintained, and he is out of immediate danger.

The wound, however, still needs constant attention, and such concern as attaches to the case is connected with the wound.

His Majesty's recovery will necessarily be protracted.

9-55 P.M.

The King has been transferred to a couch. He is cheerful and active-minded, and is progressing marvellously. Yesterday he sent a telegram to the Kaiser, saying he was deeply touched by the Emperor's kind thought of appointing him an Admiral of the German Fleet. The Emperor signalled the King's message to the fleet at Kiel.

With few exceptions the German papers treat the King's illness with unfriendly silence.

The evening bulletin says that the King has passed a comfortable day. His progress continues to be quite satisfactory. The afternoon bulletins are discontinued.

JUNE 29, 9-35 A.M.

A bulletin issued at nine o'clock this morning says that his Majesty has passed a good night and feels stronger despite some discomfort in the wound.

Nothing has occurred to disturb his satisfactory progress.

There was a crowded and impressive intercessory service at St. Pauls to-day. Many notabilities from various parts of the Empire including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Lord and Lady Lansdowne were present. The Bishop of Stepney preached.

The Queen and her daughters and the Prince and Princess of Wales and numerous Royalties attended a service in Marlbourgh House Chapel. The crowds respectfully greeted the Queen on her first public appearance since the illness of the King.

The congregations sang the National Anthem at the close of both services.

The majority of the illumination devices will remain with the intention of a general illumination if the King's progress towards health is maintained.

The following has been received from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy :—"Bulletin. The latest news of the King shews continued and satisfactory progress with no disquieting symptoms."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND THE KING'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

At a largely attended meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held in the Town Hall yesterday, the Chairman briefly referred to the King's illness and the following resolution was carried in impressive silence all present rising to their feet :—"The Corporation of Calcutta in meeting assembled respectfully record their profound sorrow on account of the illness of the King-Emperor, in the humble trust that his Majesty may be restored to health and strength."

MESSAGE FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

The following message was despatched by the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy on the 26th :—

"The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have heard with the deepest concern of the serious illness of his Majesty the King-Emperor. They earnestly hope that his Majesty may have a speedy recovery and desire to express their respectful and heartfelt sympathy with her Majesty the Queen, and the members of the Royal family during this period of anxiety and suspense".

To this message the following telegraphic reply was received yesterday :—"The Viceroy desires to thank the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for their kind message of sympathy and condolence".

THE BOMBAY BOHRAS.

A largely attended meeting of the Bohra community, under the presidency of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, was held at their Mosque in Bhendy Bazar on Thursday night, to pray for the speedy recovery of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

RAJKOT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJKOT, JUNE 28.

A special service was held yesterday at the Civil Station Musjid at which a large number of Musalmans and all the Musalman Kumars of the Rajkumar College were present.

The Kazi Saheb in an impressive sermon enumerated the many benefits which the Musalmans of India enjoy under the British Raj especially the freedom of religion, and offered prayer for the early recovery of his Majesty the King-Emperor of India, in which all heartily joined.

VIRAMGUM.

Telegraphic intimation of the postponement of the Coronation ceremony of his Majesty the King-Emperor caused much disappointment to the public of Viramgam. Preparations for holding auspicious ceremonies in temples of all castes and creeds were vigorously proceeding, the millowners were decorating their mill premises with flags and other things, the children were making preparation to recite songs and were anxiously waiting for the time when they could show their innocent and sincere loyal feelings by invoking blessings on the King-Emperor. In fact in every corner of the town where one happened to go, says our correspondent, the same joyousness and bustle were to be seen. A private music master who undertook to train students in music for the occasion was attending to rehearsals. In the midst of all these, telegrams received by the local officers announcing the postponement of the ceremoney spread disappointment all round. The people of Viramgam earnestly pray to God that his Majesty the King-Emperor may soon be restored to the full vigour of health, and the postponed occasion may shortly be celebrated with additional joyousness so that there may be a gain corresponding to the disappointment. The Railway employes who wished to celebrate the occasion in a manner suited to its importance, are also disappointed equally with the rest of the town.

LIMBDI.

The following message was sent to the Political Agent, Kathiawad, from Limbdi State :—

Kindly convey to His Imperial Majesty that a meeting of leading nobles, officers, and citizens was held here this evening in the temple of Haveshwar Mahadev under the presidency of Sir Jaswantsingji, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, whereat special prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of the health of his Gracious Majesty, under whose glorious reign we are all so happy. The meeting anxiously enquires after his Majesty's health.

AKALKOT.

The news of the King-Emperor's illness was received at Akalkot by the Ranisaheb, the officials and the people with feelings of deep sorrow. All the festivities proposed for Coronation Day were postponed indefinitely. Prayers were offered up in temples and mosques for the speedy restoration to health of his Imperial Majesty.

ILAO.

A correspondent writes :—The following messages have been sent to his Excellency Lord Curzon at Simla on behalf of the ryots of Ilao :—

"We poor ryots earnestly pray that God Almighty may pour all His blessings upon their Majesties. Long, long, may he reign in peace and happiness, and his throne be maintained in the nation's love. God bless their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Curzon and the Empire of India. Ryots assembled and prayed for speedy recovery of his Majesty. God Save the King." The following replies were received from his Excellency's Private Secretary :—1st—"Viceroy thanks ryots for their loyal and sympathic message". 2nd—"Please convey Viceroy's thanks to ryots".

DHARAMPUR.

Great preparations were made for celebrating in a befitting manner the auspicious event of the Coronation of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and a State darbar was held. The sudden unwellcome news of his Majesty's illness caused great consternations among all the members assembled there and consequently all the rejoicings were suspended. The Maharajah Sahib with the officials of the State and the leading members of the town then went to the Temple of Shri Ramchandraji and and offered up earnest prayers for the speedy recovery of his Majesty, and grain was distributed to the poor. The greatest sympathy is felt for her Majesty the Queen.

KURUNDVAD.

The news of the illness of his Most Gracious Majesty the Emperor having reached Kurundvad, a public meeting was held on the 26th instant in Shri Vishnu's temple to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of his Majesty.

OVERHEAD ELECTRIC WIRES.

A PROTECTIVE DEVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Messrs. Kilburn and Co., the Managing Agents of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, write that they have arranged a device which, it is confidently believed, will ensure street overhead lines being rendered harmless if broken by accident. An experimental line has been put up in their Alipore station yard, where it has practically demonstrated the efficiency of the device.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The tenders for the fifteen lakhs loan, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. for a currency of thirty years, were opened at the Municipal office yesterday. The total amount of tenders received was close on thirty-eight lakhs. The average rate of allotment was 98'6.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD JUNE 29.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 28th inst., says that no appointments have yet been made in the New Imperial Service Order for the Civil Service of the Empire.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. COMINS.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent announces the death of Lieut.-Colonel D. W. D. Comins, Indian Medical Service, late Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

Now that the working season is practically over, observeds the "Pioneer" it is possible to forecast with tolerable certainty the period of completion of the second big bridge over the Gogra River. It will be remembered that the first, or Elgin Bridge, at Bahramghat, was opened by Sir Antony MacDonnell on the 2nd of January, 1899; the second is at Turtipur, 200 miles lower down the river, on the borders of the Gorakhpur and Ballia Districts, and connects the B. and N.-W. Railway lines north of the Gogra, with those on the south leading to Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Benares. The bridge consists of 18 spans of 200 feet clear, of which 16 spans have been erected this season. The remaining two were partially erected, but is has been found impossible to complete them, owing to the rise of water and the consequent deepening of the river bed. The piles 50 feet long which carried the girder staging, were washed out. The B. and N.-W. Railway traffic will thus, for another rainy season, have to be worked by the Ferry at Turtipur. Mr. Turnbull, the Resident Engineer hopes now to get the new bridge open in December, though it is not yet known who will perform the opening ceremony.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INSPECTION OF CORONATION CONTINGENTS.

DEPARTURE OF GUESTS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Prince of Wales will inspect the Coronation Contingents under the Duke of Connaught at the House Guards Parade on Tuesday.

Prince Henry of Prussia and Mahomed Ali, the Egyptian Envoy, left to-day.

THE KHEDIVE'S MOVEMENTS.

The Khedive is at Constantinople.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A treaty has been signed at Berlin, prolonging the Triplice unchanged.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey by an innings and 78 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Nottinghamshire by 227 runs.

Worcester has beaten Somerset by four wickets.

CORONATION HONOUR.

Mr. George Mackenzie has been made Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE CONSECRATION OF MONS. FIRMILIAN.

The Consecration of Mons. Firmilian took place at a Monastery in the Bosphorus.

STATE BANQUET AT ST. JAMES'S.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Prince of Wales has invited the Premiers to a State Banquet at St. James's Palace on the 8th July.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

AUSTRALIANS AND CANADIANS LEAVING.

Three thousand Australians and Canadians embarked at Durban to-day, and 2,000 Canadians will embark on the 2nd July.

CONSUL AT BERBERA DECORATED.

Lieut. H. Condeaux, H. M. Consul at Berbera, has been made Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

COLONIAL CONTINGENTS TO VIEW THE FLEET.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Colonial and Indian contingents will be taken round the fleet at Spithead on Monday. The ships are dispersing on Tuesday. The King's health permitting, there will be a review of the Contingents on the House Guards Parade, probably on Wednesday.

AMNESTY TO FILIPINO PRISONERS.

The American Government have decided to issue a proclamation, amnestying all political Filipino prisoners, including Aguinaldo.

OBITUARY.

Sir James Bellett Richey and Sir Francis Scott are dead.

[Sir James Bellett Richey, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1890. He was born on the 11th December 1834, the son of the late Rev. James Richey, Rector of St. George Nympton, Devon. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and took the degree of B. A. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1856 and held various appointments up till 1887, when he was made Member of Council, Bombay. He resigned the service in 1890. He was made C. S. I. in 1878 and created K. C. I. E. on his retirement.

Major-General Sir Francis Scott, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., was in command of the local forces in Trinidad. He was born in 1834 and entered the army joining the 42nd Highlanders in 1852. He served in the Crimean war, the Indian Munity and the Ashanti war of 1874. He became Colonel in 1881. In 1891 he was Inspector-General of the Gold Coast Constabulary; he directed the operations against the Jebus on the West Coast of Africa in 1892i and commanded the Ashanti expedition in 1895-96. For his services on the West Coast in 1892 he was created K. C. M. G, and after the Ashanti expedition he was created Knight Commander of the Bath.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE BOERS IN INDIA.

THEIR CHAPLAIN'S VIEWS.

Calicut is now having some interesting visitors in its midst, namely five Boers on parole from the camp at Wellington. Rev. Dr. Lydenberg, Military Chaplain to the Boer forces in South Africa, recently addressed a large gathering at the Y. M. C. A. buildings. He gave some interesting details regarding the campaign from the Boer point of view, describing how it resembled a pic-nic in the beginning when the Boers were well provisioned and went to battle in comfortable carts; but how after May of last year everything changed and the Burghers had to endure terrible privations. He dwelt upon the devastating effects of the war and said that numbers of very wealthy men had been reduced to abject poverty, while in almost every family one or more members had perished, some families even losing all their men. He said that the war was a lesson to the Boers who had begun to forget God and to think too much of gold. The chastisement of God would not be without good effect, and already the Boers were beginning to turn back to Him, and some of them now in India had determined to settle down to mission work here. Finally the speaker said he was quite sure that his countrymen would be safe and prosperous under British rule and prove as loyal to their new master King Edward as they had been to Mr. Kruger.

A STRANGE story of mingled romance and tragedy reaches us from the Chhindwara District of the Central Provinces. The story goes that a malguzar coveted a villager's wife, and got the villager to accompany him into the jungle, where he murdered him. He then returned to the village, and made an offer of marriage to the wife of the deceased. She pointed out there existed the little obstacle, a previous marriage. But he answered her that he had heard of her husband's death. This led to suspicious questioning on her part and evasive answers on his. She began to search for her husband, and seeing Kites and vultures hovering over a spot in the jungle, she was proceeding there, when the malguzar stopped her. Meanwhile he also set fire to the jungle but the dead body of the unfortunate villager was discovered before the flames could reach it.

PRESENTATION OF WAR MEDALS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

All the batteries stationed in Kirkee paraded early this morning for the ceremony of the distribution of South African Medals to the men of the 18th Field Battery.

The batteries were drawn up on three sides of square. Colonel Onslow, R. E., commanding Kirkee, made the distribution. In all 78 men and officers received medals, the majority of which carried bars for the following engagements :—Belmont, Modder River, Paardeburg and Johannesburg. One or two had six bars including Natal. Captain Spencer and Lieutenant Jones were among the recipients.

REDUCTION IN FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

From the 1st proximo the following reduced rates on telegrams from India or Burma come into force :—(1) Persia including Bushire, one rupee two annas per word; (2) Jask or Muscat ten annas; (3) Charbar, Ormara or Gwadur six annas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

The transfers of inspectors of ordnance machinery has been ordered: Captain Brown, Rangoon to Calcutta; Captain Hunter, Calcutta, to Bombay; Captain Milnes, Bombay, to Rangoon.

It is notified that all officers and others engaged in the attack on Nodiz Fort, Mekran, last December, may count same as war service.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, brought the following troops :—One native officer and 22 men, 26th Baluchistan Infantry; one native officer and 22 men, 27th Baluchis; 22 men; 13th Bombay Infantry; one man and six recruits, 1st Bombay Grenadiers (for Aden). The above troops were landed at the Government Dockyard, and attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry, pending dispatch to their distination.

Major-General Vousden, Officiating Inspector-General of Cavalry, proceeds Home on sixty days privilege leave.

The withdrawal of the troops from the Kurram has been accomplished without incident. The Militia are now holding all the posts in the Valley.

The "Pioneer" hears that Brigadier General Plowden, now officiating in Command of Belgaum will be confirmed in the command of a Second-class District next month, "vice" Ventris.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 28.—Grattan, Capt, Punj, R. A. M. C, on duty from England.
Chamier, Capt, Punj, S. and T. Corps, from leave from England.
Mc Dougall, Vity Capt, Punj, A. V. D. from leave from England.
Appleton, Vity Major, Punj, A. V. D. from leave from England.
Wardrop, Capt, Punj, R. H. A. on exchange from England.
Cochrane, Lt, Beng, Worcester Regt, on duty from England.
Rainsford, Lt Col, Bengal, R. A. M. C. from leave from England.
Corbett, Lt, Bengal, 13th Rajputs, on leave from Bareilly.
Hunter, Major, Beng, R. A. M. C. on leave from Allahabad.
Taylor, Bt, Major, Beng. 14th Lancers, on furlough from Allahabad.
Powell, Lt, Bengal 48th Regt. from leave from England.
Hutcheson, Lt, Beng West India Regt, on duty from England.
Gatherer, Lt, Beng Lanc Fus, on duty from England.
Mc Carthy, Capt, Beng R. A. M. C. on duty from England.
Ventris, Brig Genl, Bo Staff, off leave from England.
Cassels, Lt, Bo 2 Lancers, off furlo from England.
Nixon, Lt, Bo R. H. A. off leave from England.
Fitz Hugh, Lt, Bo the Royal Irish to rejoin from England.
Beatty, Lt, Bo York and Lanc Regt. on duty from England.
Shuttleworth, Lt, Bo Royal Worwick Regt, on duty from England.
Colan, Lt, Ms, 3rd Manchester on duty from England.
Domenicheti, Capt, Ms, 28th M. I. from leave from England.

DEPARTURES JUNE 28—Crooke, Capt, Bo Suffolk Regt, on leave to London.
Wilkinson, Lt, Bo 7th Lancers, on leave to London.
Proudfoot, Col. Bo A. A. G. to rejoin to Poona.
Nixon, Lt. Bo, R. H. A. to rejoin to Mhow.
Gill, Lt, Beng, N. W. Ry, on M. C. to England.
Nouper, Major, Beng Rifle Brigade on leave to England.
Learmouth, Lt, Beng, 15th Hussars, M. C. on leave to England.
Stewart, Capt, Beng, on leave to England.
Meadwaldo, Lt, Beng on leave to England.
Peacocke, Vity Capt, Beng A. V. G. on leave to England.
Taylor, Bt Major, Beng, 14th Lancers on furlo to England.
Hunter, Major Beng. R. A. M. C. on leave to England.
Carbetty Lt, Beng 13th Rajputs on leave to England.
Smith Major Beng R. F. A. on leave to England.
Mared Lt Punj Som L. I. on leave to England.
Brough, Lt, Punj, R. E. on leave to England.
Butler, Vity Major, Punj. A. V. D. on duty to England.
Phillips, Major, Punj. on promotion to England.
Chamier, Capt, Punj S. and T. Corps, off leave to MeanMeer.
Wardrop, Capt. Punj. R. H. A. on duty to Rawal Pindi.
Peacocke, Col. Punj. R. E. reversion to Home Establishment to England.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 13TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, Captain G. H. Philipp, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 13th inst. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Gawthorne Mrs	Bormand Mr A
Silcock Major A	Chapman Capt R A
Wardrop Capt A E	Vale Lt L P
Huggins Mr G F	Tulloch, Mr J
Brewer Mr D F	Channer Capt W
Bayley Miss	Taggart Mr W P
Meyers Mr E	McCarthy Capt J M C D
Price Miss E S	McDougall Vety Capt
Mills Major J Brodie	Shuttleworth Lt R J
Burke Mrs D	Mackinley Mr C A
Williams Miss	Colam Lt H A
Dobbyn Lt G W	Nixon Mr C W
Perkins Mr J	Baxter Mr A W
Appleton Vety. Major Mrs and Infant	Reid Mr and Mrs W
Gatherer Lieut R C	Carruthers Mr R
Hutcheson Lt W C	Muir Mr J
Cochrane Lieut R A	Gower Mr H S
Arundell Lt R F	Tosh Mr A
FitzHugh Lt F C	Fraser Dr J S
Kinsey Mr	Maclaren Capt H
Mackenzie Lt K L W	Laing Capt G S
Powell 2nd Lt D W	Kent Mrs
Limen Mr J A	Ward Mr H B
Heelemann Mr and Mrs H	Kidd Mr A D
Brittain Rev Canon	Perdeaux Mr
Rainsford Lt Col W J R	Bonserjee Mr D
Morgan Mr R L	Bannermann Maj
Mackenzie Mr W L	Bose Mr P R
Carlton Col H A	Dillon Mr. R
Mackay Mr R	Beals Dr L H
Domenobeth Capt F	Fairbaux Rev Mrs and two children
Proudfoot Col	Asphar Mr J J
Gawthorne Mr H	Gordon Mr W
Dawson Mr C B	Sibley Mr H W
Browning Capt F C	Southard Mr G F
Ventris Brig-Genl F	Parker Lt W H, R A
Betty Miss R A	Mahor Corpl
Baker Mr W G W	Howard Lce-Corpl
Pearce Mr J S	Mayo Mr Fred
Cassels Mr R A	London Mr Ernest
Marshall Mr D	Stevenson Joseph
Grattan Capt H A	Tostor Mr William

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

THE past week has been a quiet one. The Gymkhana, which was to have taken place on Saturday, had to be postponed on account of the rain. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon have been away in camp at Naldera, some twelve miles from the station, and the only local events to report have been the preparations for the Coronation ceremonies on the 26th. The latter was to have been somewhat extensive. They included a service at the Christ Church at which the Viceroy and all the principal officials were to attend in full dress, parades in which the Simla Volunteers and the Jutogh garrison were to join, and, at night, a State Ball at Viceregal Lodge. A great Coronation concert was also in preparation to be held in the Town Hall, at which all the leading Simla amateurs were to assist, a very fine orchestra having been got together, under the direction of Herr Buchner, and including such performers as Mrs. Laverton and Mrs. Mallaby, with the pick of the violin players in the Viceroy's band.

All this has been upset by the sudden news of the illness of the King. The intelligence was first made known late on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning the Bishop of Lahore and a number of the principal officials met Lord Curzon on his arrival at Viceregal Lodge. The result of the conference, as your readers are aware, has been the countermanding of all Coronation ceremonies throughout India, including the State Ball, also the conversion of the services which were to have been congregations of thanksgiving, into meetings of supplication for the recovery of his Majesty. There was, at first, some doubt as to whether the honours list would be issued, but this was set at rest, later in the day, by its being countermanded for the time being. The reason of the doubt was that this honours list, though it was to issue on the day of the Coronation, has nothing to do with the Coronation proceedings. It is the usual Indian birthday production, containing only the names of those upon whom decorations have been bestowed for services rendered to the public during the past six months. It includes, in particular, the eagerly expected honours given in connection with the Mahsud blockade operations. There was no very special reason why the publication of these honours should be delayed.

As regards the illness of his Majesty very general regret is expressed. Sympathy also goes out to the poor people at home who have sunk money in connection with the Coronation ceremonies, which will now be lost. It is not yet known how the event will affect the proceedings at Delhi, for which such enormous preparations are in progress. It is very unlikely, however, that any ceremony will take place in India until the King has been crowned at Home. His Majesty having been unable to go through the ceremony this month, the most natural arrangement would now be to defer it until the anniversary of his accession on 26th January. In this event the Delhi durbar will have to be postponed for some four weeks. Fortunately the weather in the end of January and beginning of Februray in Delhi is usually fairly suitable, the only drawback being the liability to rain. Nothing can, of course, be settled until it is known what turn the King's illness will take, but the arrangment mentioned would certainly fit in well if everything goes as is to be hoped with the Royal patient.

It is curious how many stories of unpropitious omens and prophecies have been set going by the illness of his Majesty. One is retold the ancient story of the Windsor Castle flag dropping after it had been hoisted on the occasion of his birth, and of the numerous wise women who have sought to enhance their reputation, as seers by suggesting the at one time obviously possible event, of the late Queen's out-living her eldest son. The simple fact that a man of 62, called upon to go through the fatiguing process of reviews and Coronation preparations, is exceedingly likely to be knocked up, seems to have occarred to but few.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

THREE KILLED AND FOUR INJURED.

A FOUR-STOREYED house, which has been in process of erection in 5th Lane, Kamatipoora, for some considerable time past, suddenly collapsed on Saturday afternoon, burying under the debris seven persons, two men, Runchord Cumbha aged twenty-five and Narayen Krishna, aged thirty, when extricated by the men of the fire brigade, were found to be dead. Four persons—two men and two women—received more or less serious injuries and were removed to the J. J. Hospital, while one man is still buried under the debris and considering the immense mass of rubbish to be removed, it is not possible that his body can be recovered for two day. The cause of the collapse has not been ascertained. The house belonged to one Deoram Keshewji, a Hindu contractor by profession, who lives at Matunga. It was not entirely a new structure. About two years ago there stood in its place an old house belonging to one Tulsidas Ramji. It then consisted of only two floors and an attic. Tulsidas sold it to Deoram, the owner of the present structure. Immediately after purchasing the house, Deoram pulled the roof and garret down and began the work of extending and raising additional floors over the old structure. The front wall was demolished up to the plinth and instead a new one was built with Porebunder stone up to the first story and thence with brick and mortar up to the top, thus giving the structure from the street a substantial appearance. The side walls and the back portion of the house were allowed to remain and over them two additional floors were run up. The work of reconstruction, which commenced about a year ago, has nearly completed. The house thus reconstructed had the appearance of a square with an alley way in the middle. The roof was tiled last week and the work of plastering the walls, fitting them with waste water pipes and putting up doors and windows was in progress. About 3-30 p.m. on Saturday, some masons were standing on the scaffold outside the wall of the eastern wing, fitting up pipes, when the whole of the eastern wing measuring about forty feet in length, came down with a crash, precipitating among the debris all those who were at work on that part of the building. There were in all about twenty workmen engaged in the building, when the accident took place. The collapse created, for a time a perfect dust-storm in the street, and spread terror among the tenants of the neighbouring chawls. Information was immediately given to the police and Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Hassan quickly repaired to the scene. The fire brigade stations were communicated with, and bodies of lascars from Byculla, Baboola Tank, Gowalia Tank and Fort, were brought on engines. The work of removing the debris commenced. The body of Narayan Krishna was recovered within a few minutes, but life was extinct, Ranchord Cumbha was extricated about an hour after. He was gasping, and died on the way to the J. J. Hospital. A gang of coolies belonging to the Executive Engineer's, Department were also employed in clearing the debris. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. C. C. James, Executive Engineer, visited the place on Saturday evening, and again on Sunday morning.

Mr. Byrne, Coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday morning at the Morgue, regarding the circumstances under which Narayen Krishna and Runchord Cumbha met with their death. Their bodies having been identified, Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, deposed that the deaths of the two men were caused by fracture of their skulls.

The inquiry was adjourned.

THE final report on the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1901-02 states that the season throughout was one of unusual drought. From October to end of February no rain fell, hence sowings on unirrigated lands were much reduced, and the crop, where sown, after struggling vigorously against adverse circumstances to the end of February, in most cases withered away in March. The crop, where it survived, was however benefited to some extent by the showers which have fallen since the middle of March. The total outturn of the crop is estimated at 159,279 tons, *i.e.*, between 5 1-2 and 6 maunds per acre sown. In other words the yield per acre is estimated as a 10 1-2 anna one, or about 67 per cent.

ENGLISH POLITCAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BOER SURRENDER.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

All the news from South Africa is of a satisfactory, I had almost written suspiciously satisfactory, character, but that would not be justified in the circumstances. The Boers according to all reports are carrying out their part of the agreement with exact scrupulousness and on our side everything is being done to make things as smooth as possible for them, the considerate behavour of everybody from Lord Kitchener downwards being such as to earn the gratitude and admiration of our former foes. Four days after the treaty of peace, if I may so describe it, was signed, one officer of the New Zealand Contingent was killed and another slightly wounded near Vereeniging, and on the same day a sapper was severely wounded at Athole. No political importance however is attached to these isolated incidents, regrettable though they are, and the wonder is that considering the extent of the country more untoward events of the same kind have not occurred. The text of the resolutions adopted at Vereeniging on the 31st ult., deplores the refusal of the British Government to negotiate on the basis of independence or to allow the Transvaal Government to enter into communication with the delegates in Europe, but accepts the inevitable. The final paragraph of the resolution is interesting in connection with the idea prevalent in some quarters that some great act of mercy to the rebels may be announced on Coronation Day. The paragraph is as follows :—"That this meeting has received with profound satisfaction an intimation to the effect that a great measure of amnesty will be granted to British subjects who fought on their side, and hopes that his Majesty will extend the amnesty still further". The only complaints on the part of the Boers that reach us refers to the way they were misled by the Continental Press, especially the papers of France and Germany. They also it appears feel a grievance against some of our English politicians—Sir William Harcourt, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Labouchere—who according to the Boers merely wanted to use them for party puposes. Some surprise is expressed here at the number of Boers who have surrendered since the declaration of peace. A Pretoria telegram gives the precise number up-to-date as 11,022. Opponents of the War Office are not failing to remind that department of what its experts said about six months ago. In November it was estimated by the aforesaid experts that there were still some 10,000 Boers in the field. Since that date about 9,560 have been killed wounded or captured!

CORONATION DRAWBACKS.

Perhaps the extremely unseasonable and almost wintry weather which continues to prevail may have something to do with the general discontent that is expressed with the Coronation preparations. With regard to the Coronation ceremony itself, there is some grumbling even among a class of the community which does not spout iconoclasm and sedition in London parks, and your readers would be surprised if they heard the names of some of those who in private inveigh against the coming ceremony as an unnecessary survival and as opposed to the spirit of the age. But the loudest and most deep-seated complaints are directed against the multitudinous wooden stands that have made the West End of the Metropolis perfectly hideous. One of the worst examples is the exceedingly ugly structure erected in Trafalgar square, and immediately facing the National Gallery. Yesterday I heard a distinguished member of the Athenæum Club say that he wished this mass of timber might catch fire and burn some of the most valuable pictures in the institution across the way. He was satisfied that only some such calamity would prevent the authority—save the mark!—from repeating such a gross outrage on good taste and decency. The "Times" by the pen of a special correspondent who knows what he is writing about, and who has spent many days in studying the present outward aspect of the capital, lets itself go. Rumours of colossal prices to be charged by those hotels not engaged bodily for the guests of the King and the country, have we are told, filled the country cousin with wholesome fright, and signs are many that he is not coming in his thousands, but is only too likely to stay at home. There was never to have been such a season for the letting of furnished houses in good neighbourhoods, and those who possessed them, and the inclination to let them, saw golden visions. But in the majority of cases they were doomed to disappointment; and is is probably not too much to say that, for years past, there has never been a worse season for the letting of furnished houses. The greediness of the owners of furnished houses has been the principal cause of the slump, but the knowledge that London during and for some time previous to the Coronation would be the most comfortless place on earth must have operated upon the minds of many. These evidently foresaw the state of things thus described without exaggeration by the leading Journal :—

"All along the line of route day by day, the sound of axes and hammers is heard continually, the air is full of fine particles of sawdust which rest on the clothes of men and women, and get into their eyes and noses, and nearly all the best rooms of the principal clubs are already deprived of half their amenities. Let a single and strikings example be taken. In an ordinary summer there is no club-room in London in which, it is more delightful to spend an idle hour than the great morning-room on the ground floor of the United Service Club, with its windows looking up Waterloo-place in one direction and across the broad space towards the Athenæum in the other. Yet even now, nearly three weeks before the great days, the charm is completely gone; and the same thing is true of a great many other famous clubs. The Athenæum is greatly darkened; the whole face of the Reform is shrouded in deal planking; the Travellers' is palisaded; the Carlton has followed suit—and so one might go on through the list of nearly all the great clubs save those, like the Naval and Military, which are exceptionally fortunate in their architectural design".

Then as the "Times" says, the prices asked for seats along the lines of route are far too high and "somehow or other one meets very few person who have bought them". One hears of a great many people who are to be accommodated in the Government stands at a cost of ten shillings a head or rather seat, and of a good many well-to-do people who are in this way helping certain hospitals, but as to the syndicates it seems pretty clear that either they must come down a great deal in their charges or half the stands will be nearly empty. They seem to have forgotten how their predecessors in this business burnt their fingers at the Diamond Jubilee when I myself for a pound purchased the night before the great day a ten guinea seat; but hope springs eternal in the human breast and I suppose that in spite of all their vandalism the people who form these syndicates are human. However their hope must have dwindled very considerably during the past fortnight; indeed if we are to believe the "Pall Mall Gazette", they are in a state of mind bordering on panic. This is not to be wondered at when we hear of a certain firm having 4,000 seats who up to a few days ago had let 30. This is stated as a fact in a "Times" letter signed "Insider". The writer farther tells us that London hotels did less business last month than in any May on record, and that up to the present time June is equally bad. He adds :—"If things do not alter (with only one or two exceptions) scarcely an hotel in London will have its full number; and, although the prices are increased, yet this will by no means compensate for the loss sustained in May, not to speak of the early part of June.

During March and April and the early part of May managers of hotels were inundated with applications for rooms for Coronation week, but in almost every case a reply was sent quoting either exorbitant terms, insisting on a ridiculously lengthy stay, or a refusal to book at all. Such a policy has brought its own reward". It would be interesting to know how many Londoners are fleeing from the fuss and discomfort which the Coronation has brought upon us. The number must be very large, but it is as the "Times" special correspondent says very significant that it is already almost as difficult to secure rooms at a good hotel on the south or east coast for Coronation time as to engage them in London. Another source of complains is the towdriness of the

so-called decorations put up by the city of Westminster which includes Piccadilly. One correspondent writing from a club in that famous thoroughfare specially objects to the singular white bows placed on the venetian masts in Piccadilly. They are exact counterparts of what are, or were, worn by mutes, etc., at funerals, and are, even now—three weeks before the time—discoloured and draggle-tailed. Their appearance is that of the familiar neckties worn by the "Shepherd" in "Pickwick." Whose taste he pertinently asks is this? The answer is furnished by another clubman who writes:—"The taste is that of the Italian firm to whom the Westminster Borough Council entrusted the work. Apart from any question of art or suitability of the materials used, the decorations are most un-English, representing as to colouring the Italian flag, red, white, and green.

"As to the white" choker, bows, they have, of course, their origin in the foreign conception that a white tie is de rigueur when any ceremonial function is being celebrated, whether in the morning or at night". So much for Piccadilly. I have referred to the shameful disfigurement of Trafalgar square—the finest site in Europe. As to Westminster the special correspondent of the "Times" observes:—"Apart from this annexe (at the west end of the Abbey) however, no regard whatsoever has been paid to appearances; and Macaulay's New Zealander, visiting Westminster-bridge now, or—worse still—looking at Westminster from Parliament Street, would see no ruins indeed, but structures which, in their very conception, are the absolute negation of anything approaching to good taste". O, my country!

CORONATION GIFTS.

It is pleasant to turn from the side lights on the Coronation to more agreeable topics, and first I would mention the characteristic kindness of the Queen in undertaking to provide an entertainment for one of the most unfortunate class of the community—the maids of all works otherwise known as "slavey's". Some ten thousand of these poor girls are to be given tea and Coronation medals will be distributed to each of her Majesty's numbis guests. To my mind this, together with the King's dinner to the poor and the splendid way in which his Majesty is trying to make the public's Coronation Gift the means of permanently putting the London Hospitals in a sound financial position, is by far the most satisfactory feature of the Coronation. By more than one municipal body in the country the King has been asked which he would prefer—costly illuminated addresses of congratulation or the money that would be spent on such expensive formalities given to the Royal Hospital fund. The answer was what might have been expected from a sovereign whose care for the needy and the suffering constitutes one his greatest claims to popularity. The thing had no hesitation in suggesting that the money should be give to the Hospitals, and his suggestion is in some cases at least being acted upon. This special Coronation Gift has already reached a large sum between £50,000 and £60,000, and the representative meeting held at the Mansion House on Monday, ought to give the movement a good lift. One of the speakers was the Duke of Fife and he used an argument that ought to go home. He objected to hospitals being associated with the poor alone. Hospitals are places of training for doctors and the well-to-do citizen who calls in the family doctor ows as much to the hospitals as the poor denizens of the slums.

A PARSI COMMUNITY AND SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

The reception given at the Hotel Cecil by the Parsi community in honour of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was a very brilliant affair and additional *eclat* was given to the occasion by the presence of Lord Roberts, who was cordially welcomed on his arrival shortly after ten with his daughter the Hon. Aileen Roberts. The company not only received the illustrious Field Marshal with loud handclapping but when he took his departure one of the Parsi gentlemen called for three cheers for Lord Roberts—a call that as it is needless to say, was most heartily responded to. These slight departures from the etiquette of such gatherings were, if I may judge from appearances, by no means displeasing to Lord Roberts; indeed he seemed highly satisfied at this unexpected and spontaneous demonstration of good will. Apart from the host themselves, the company was a large one and most of those present appeared to be in some way or other connected with India. I cannot attempt to give a complete list of names, but amongst those I noticed were Lord Harris, Lord and Lady Reay, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir O. T. Burne, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Herbert Birdwood, the Earl of Jersey, Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., Sir Lyttelton Bayley, Sir George Cotton, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Raymond West, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maclean, Sir Charles and Lady Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Low, Mr. R. W. E Middleton, Colonel Curzon Wyllie, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. William Digby, Mr. Sam Digby Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Trimen, Mr. and Mrs. Purdon Clarke, Sir Evan James, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. W. Forest, Mr. Strachan, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Richmond Ritchie, C.B., (Private Secretary to Lord George Hamilton), and Mr. Carmichael Thomas. Of the more prominent members of Zoroastrian Colony, I observed Mr. Dadadhai Naoroji, Sir M. M. Bhownagree, M.P., Messrs. J. N. Tata, F. E. Wadia, M. D. Allbless, Shapurjee Sorabjee, K. R. Bomanjee, N. J. Vakil, C.I.E., D. Byramjee, L. N. Banajee, C. J. Lalkaka, F. D. Pandey, N. E. Motabhoy, F. S. Taleyarkhan Eduljee Dinshaw, C.I.E., H. D. Cama, N. M. N. Mody, M. R. Boyce, M. J. Moolla, Lieut.-Colonel Damania, late India Medical Service, Dr. S. A. Kapadia and Dr. P. Bhedwar.

POMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 1st and 2nd Silver Spoon Competitions of the Colaba Season, took place at Colaba on Saturday afternoon last, at 200 and 300 yards. There was a very fair muster for the first shoot, among them being several new members which looks well for the season's success. There were no Naval men present, the Committee will, however, be glad to welcome any who may care and have time to shoot.

The following are the scores:—

	Score 200 yards.	Points for M	H	R	Total.
Major T M English, V D, B V R	27	...	...	...	27 a
Ar Sergt W H Goodwin, O L I	27	...	...	...	27 b
Lce Sergt G Ellsworth, O L I	26	...	...	...	26
Private C Miles, O L I	24	...	...	...	24
Colr Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	24	...	...	...	24
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	23	1	...	...	24
Lce Sergt A G Murray, G I P R V	23	1	...	...	24
Capt H S Jacob, G I P R V	23	...	...	...	23
Mr R W Chitts, Civilian	23	...	...	...	23
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	25	...	...	...	23
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	21	...	...	...	21
P M Sergt G O'Connell, Staff	20	...	...	...	20
Capt G R Webb, G I P R V	20	...	...	...	20
Corpl G Lund, B V R	20	...	...	...	20
Lieut A P Gokhley, G I P R V	15	1	...	...	16

a Winner of 1st Spoon
b Winner of 2nd Spoon

	Score 300 yards.	Points for M	H	R	Total.
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	24	...	...	...	24 a
Colr Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	24	...	...	...	24 b
Major T M English, B V R	23	...	...	...	23
Private C Miles, O L I	22	...	...	...	22
Mr R W Chitts, Civilian	22	...	...	...	22
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	22	...	...	...	22
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	20	1	...	...	21
Lce Sergt A G Murray, G I P R V	20	1	...	...	21
Lce Sergt G Ellsworth, O L I	19	...	...	...	19
Ar Sergt W H Goodwin, O L I	17	...	...	...	17
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	17	...	...	...	17
Capt G R Webb, G I P R V	15	...	...	...	15
Capt H S Jacob, G I P R V	12	1	...	...	14

a Winner of 1st Spoon
b Winner of 2nd spoon

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H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 27.

His Excellency Lord Northcote held the Levee, this afternoon at the Council Hall. The following are the names of the gentlemen who were presented:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Alexander, H M Mr
Barlow, Brig-Genl J A
Baynes, C E, Major, A D C
Bayly, Lieut Col W
Beaman, F C O Mr
Bingham, General
Burton, Major
Clarkson, Lieut Col, J W, I M S
Clifton, C N, Mr Supt Eng
Archdeacon,
Croly, Lt.-Col R A M C,
Crawford, J H Capt, 2nd Bo Lancers
Da Boulay, J H, Mr,
Edgerley, S W, the Honorable Mr
Fulton, E M, The Honorable Mr
Fry, T B, Mr
Greig, J C Capt, A D C
Glennie, Col R E
Isaacs, D J Mr
Jackson, A M T, Mr
Kennedy, Michael, Mr,
Linden, B Belder, Rt Rev, Dr S J
Lennox, Capt
Low, Lt Gen Sir R C Commanding the Forces
Macdonald, Col, R E, Commanding the Forces
Macdonald, Col, R E, Commanding Poona District
Macarthur, Rt Revd, the Lord Bishop of, Bombay
Monteath, the Hon Mr J, C S I
Morrison, Mr I C S
Owen, Lt Col, R Mily Sec.
Passy, H E Lt-Col
Price, W M Surg-Genl
Pollard, Major, J H 2nd Bo Lancers.
Sandys, Lt A D C
Sasson, Jacob E, Mr
Saunders, W E Col
Stanbridge, E B Col
Stanley, Sloane G V, Capt, A D C
Selby, F G, M
Tate, Mr J
Wood, Capt, M D, A D C
Younghusband, Mr

NATIVE GENTLEMAN.

Baig Mirza Abbas, Mr,
Barbhaya, M B, Mr
Bhandarkur, R G, Dr, C I E
Dabhadey, K B Rao Bahadur,
Anderson, P R Mr
Aplin, P J H Lieut-Col
Arbuthnot, A D S Mr R E
Arthur, S R, Mr, I C S
Bagshawe, Capt
Bain, F W Mr
Baines, E F E Capt I M S, 7th Bo Pioneers
Bainbridge, Surg Genl, I M S
Barclay, E A Col
Bayly, A W L, Lt Col
Betham, R M Major
Boase, G O Mr R F A
Bocarro, A Dr J P
Bolton, D Mr, A V D
Bovet, W Mr, R E
Bowen, Lt K S L I
Brander, J P Mr, I C S
Brewin, H Mr,
Bromley, H St Mr
Budd, N Capt
Bull, Lt-Col I M S
Butcher, H H Major R F A
Butcher, L B Revd
Carter, H A, Mr 17th Bo Infantry
Carvalho, H F Mr
Caste, R M Mr I M S, 1st Bo Lancers
Cleveland, Major
Collins, D J Capt R A M C
Cooper, C F Mr R F A
Cox, G N S Mr
Corry, J B Mr R E
Cox, Edmund C, Sir Bart
Davies, C L, Mr 7th Bo Pioneers
Dias, A F Dr
Dodgson, J Mr I M S
Dorgan, J Mr R A M C
Dudgeon, R de S Capt 25th Bo Infantry
Dunne, A J D Capt P V R C
Duxbury, G R Mr I F S
Dyson, H B Capt, R S
Evans, H Eaton, Cap, R F A
Edmeades, H, Mr, 2nd T, and L. Regt,
Edwards, H. de Burgh Mr R N Fusilier
Elliott, C R Major, R A M C
Ellwood, B P Capt 1st Bo Lanc
England, T Percival Major, R F
Evans, S Capt, I M S
Fawcett, C G H Mr I C S
Fooks, G E Col I M S
Forbes, Lt 1st K S L I
Frosyth James, A C Mr R A
Fowle, F T T Lt Col, R A
Fox, A C Capt, R A M C
Fraser, J N Capt, P V R C
Furber, Lt 1st K S L I
Gammie, G A Mr
Garwood, F S Mr R E
George, Jos Rev, S J
Geppert, P, Revd, S J
Gilbert, Cooper B G Mr
Gillespie, T D W Mr
Goater, S J Mr
Hall, E Mr The Royal Scots
Hallott, C W S Lt-Col
Hampden, Lt Ox Lt Inty
Harris, T G M Mr
Heale, E Capt
Henderson, Lt-Col I M S
Heyland, A K Mr Poona Horse
Henderson, J H Mr Nor Fus
Hillen, Kamp Fred Revd
Hogg, A P Mr The Royal Scots
Holbrook, E R St G Capt
Holmes, C Mr 16th Bo Inf
Ingpen, W F Mr R F A
Jackson, J Major I M S
Jackson, L A Lt
James, F P Capt
Johnstone, Fitz Roy, A B Mr 5th Lancers
Jones, W P S Mr R A
Jorge, M R Revd
Keatinge, G Mr I C S
Knox, Lt
Lawrence, H S Mr I C S
Leggatt, A F S Mr Royal Scots
Lely, Lt
Leslie, Capt R E
Lewis, Lt E
Light, R H Lt-Col
Lyester, Major, K S L I
Legh, P Lieut-Colonel
Lester, Captain, 17th Infantry
Lyon, C D G Mr R A
Mac Evan, Capt
Macnicol, N Rev
Macpherson, Lt, 24th Bel Inty
Mac Tier, R Mr
Manners, R H Mr The Royal Scots
Marjoribanks, R Mr 7th Bo Pioneers
Marsh, R H Mr R D Fus
Marshall, N M Mr
Matthew, J C Rev
Maxwell, W F Mr, R E
Mayr, J, Rev vicr-genl
McCraith, B Mr, P W D
McLachlan, A Major
McRae, A Lieutenant
Mead, H R Major
Mello, Cabanis de, Dr
Middleton, Lieut, K S L I
Murray, Major
Norman, S F Mr
Ogilvie, E C Captain
Onslow, Lieut Col R E
Page, H Mr
Palin, G W Major
Parry, C F P Capt, R F A
Pearse, Major K S L I
Perry, Capt I S C
Phelips, V Mr
Phillips, B Lt Col, P V R
Pimento, C Rev
Preston, P H Rev
Prior, R D Mr
Radcliffe Charles, Major R A
Robinson, Capt, K S L I
Ross, N H Capt, R A M C
Rowlandson, A T Capt, I S C
Samson, J Capt
Saunders Col, L R A M C
Sassoon, Silas, E Mr
Savile, L Mr, R F A
Schneider, C Major, 1st Bo Lanc,
Scott, J M C, Mr R S
Scott, R S Mr, R S
Shellim, S E Mr,
Sharp, W H Mr,
Sheppard, G S Capt, I S C
Sheringham, A W Col
Shipp, W Lt-Col G I P Ry Vols
Spencer, H Capt, R A
Sprott, F L Mr,
Staunton, Cahil L Mr, R A M C
Stewart, Capt, 16th Bo Inty
Stookey, Capt, R F A
Swaffe, L C Mr I C S
Thomson, Major
Thomson, Arthur W Professor
Thompson, Gilbert Lieut
Tillard, E D Mr R E
Vaughan, Arbucle B Mr
Veale, C J Mr
Ward, H B 2nd Lieut
Welman, Harvey Capt
Westropp, A S A Mr
Whitcombe, J C Mr
Whitcombe, J W Mr
Widdicombe, F S Capt.
Wilkinson, A C L Mr
Wilkins, A D Mr
Williams, A Lieut
Williams, G H S Mr
Wilson, R A K 2nd Lieut.
Wood, R L 2nd Lieut
Young, G Mr I M S
Young, Capt, D, A.A.G,

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Abdool Farozkhan, Sirdar
Anjangaokar, G H Mr
Ardeshir Nowrojee, Khan Saheb
Anandjee Nanjee Mr
Bari, Ramjee Raghoonath Mr
Balkrishna, V Dandekar, Mr
Balaje Martand Kajnale R P
Bhappu Curseiji, Dastur
Bharucha, E S, Mr
Bhagvate Vishnu Vaman Dr
Bhavanadas Narondas, Mr
Boottee, Dorabji D Mr
Byramjee Pudumjee, Mr
Chenai Framroze Sorabjee, Mr
Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr
Chandrachood, B J Mr
Chatoorbhoy Balmukand, Mr
Chiplunker, M H Mr
Chiplunkar, Vamanrao, Narayan, Mr
Chiplunkar, Bulwantrao Hari Mr
Dadabhoy Sorabsha Munsiffna Mr
Dadabhoy Dorabjee, Mr
Dustoor, Adarjee Mincherjee
Dustoor Dorab Hormozdiar
Dastur, Meher Hushang Khan Bah
Dastur Kalkobad Adarbd
Dastur, D H Bo Ed Dept
Desai J R Khan Bahadur
Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Petit, Mr
Dubash Sorabjee Dadabhoy, Mr
Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer Jusuff Mr
Eknath Ramchandra, Mr
Fazulbhoy Vishram, Mr
Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy, Mr
Frenchman, Meherwanji Pallonji Mr
Gandekar Krishna Ramchander, Mr
Gunpatrao Bholagir, Mr
Gadgil K P Mr Bar-at-Law
Gadre, T M, Mr
Gasswalla, K A Mr
Gasswalla, Framji Dorabji, Mr
Godbole Kashinath Ramchander
Goostadjee Dhunjashaw, Mr
Haribhai Vajeshanker, Mr
Icharam B Rao Bahadur
Jehangier Bomanjee Petit, Mr
Joglekar, Ramchander Narayan Rao Bahadur
Jussuff H Jaffer Mr
Kelkar K G Mr
Kapadia Dinshaw Dorabjee Mr
Karve, Ramchandra Gungadhar, Mr
Kazi Azimudin Khan Bahadur
Khambatta, D D, Capt, P V R C
Kirtane, Moro Waman, Mr
Kolaporewalla J F, Dr
Kumthekar, M K, Rao Bah
Mulhar, C G Revd
Mansaram, Kaluram Bhau
Marathe, K B, Mr
Madhowdas Gokuldass Pasta, Mr
Mahendale, Khanderao, C Mr
Mathe, L G, Rao Saheb
Mathradas Gokuldass, Mr
Mathordas Tribundas, Mr
Merwanjee Framjee, Mr
Merwanjee Nowrojee, Mr
Murraj Khatu, Mr
Mody Cowasji Temulji
Mody, S H, D
Mody, Tulsidas L Mr
Moochool Shah, Mr
Moodliar, Balkrishna Vizianungum Mr
Moodliar, Damodar Vizianungum Mr
Munshi, Shaik Sardar, Mr
Naegaumwalla, K D Mr
Nagarkar, B G, Sirdar
Nagarkar, R T, Rao Bahadur
Naidoo, C S, Dr
Naik, Ramchander Munsaran Mr
Nanavati, M N, Mr
Naroshanker Deodhar, Mr
Natu, C V Sardar
Natu, V N Mr
Natu, S V Mr
Nowroji Puddumji, Mr
Nusserwanji Pallonji, Mr
Nusserwanjee, Sorabjee Mr
Onkar, B B, Rao Bahadur
Panjnigar, N M, Mr
Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, Mr
Palsikar, Sakharam Amrit, Rao Sahbe
Patwardhan, W R, Mr
Patwardhan, S V Rao Bahadur
Patwardhan, V A, Mr
Paranjpe, R P Mr
Pavari, B H Mr
Peerbhoy, Abdool Hussain, Mr
Pestonjee, Limji, Mr
Phatak, Krishnaji Ballal, Mr
Potnis, Raghunath Bajirao Mr
Potnis, Balkrishna Vithal Mr
Potnis, Chimnajee Mr
Prabhaker, Vithal Gupte, B B,
Ranade, Sukaram, V, Mr
Ransing, L N Mr
Rauarao, R Vinchurker Mr
Raghunatrao, S, Sachies, Mr
Rustomjee, Byramji Jeejeebhy Mr,
Sathe, B G, Rao Bahadur
Satpute, Naryrn Raghoonath, Dr
Setna, A B Mr
Setna, Dossabhai R D, Mr
Shankar Shripat Mr
Shankarprasad, H Dasel, Mr
Shikhare, P V Dr,
Shunker Rao Punt Sachive, Chief of Bhor
Shafk Alibhoy, Mr
Sahasrabudhe, B T, Mr
Shridar Abaji Satbhai, Mr
Syed Sirajudid, Moulvi
Sulleman Abdool Wahed H Mr
Talukdar Burjorji Manekji, Mr
Vajeshankar Gaorishankar Mr
Vartak, P N, Mr
Visvesvaray M, Mr
Wadia, Pestonjee N, Mr
Wadia, Jehangir P, Asst Surgeon.

The following are the names of the gentlemen, who were unavoidably prevented from attending the Levee:—

Colonel Chamier, I M S
Revd Coetlogan Chaplain
Vety Lt-Col J Anderson
Captain H Huisebery
Mr Heerjibhoy Dhunjeeshaw
Rao Bahadoor G G Gokhale
Mr H J Cotton
Khan Bahadoor Dadabhoy Pallonjee Bhedwar
Mr E F Nicholson
Major Jennings, I M S
Captain Lyon
Mr Dorabji Pudumji, 1st Class Sirdar

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER WHEAT.

"The final report on the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1901-02 states:—Season.—The Season throughout was one of unusual drought. From October to end of February no rain fell, hence sowings on unirrigated lands were much reduced, and the crop, where sown, after struggling vigorously against adverse circumstances to the end of February in most cases withered away in March. The crop where it survived was however benefitted to some extent by the showers which have fallen since the middle of March.

The fall in April was above average at Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat, but very deficient in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. A normal area was sown on irrigated lands which this year account for one-third of the total crop.

Area.—The second estimate of the area under wheat was 8,33,600 acres and the actual area according to the late crop inspections has been returned as 7,96,500, a decrease of 37,100 acres or of 5 per cent on the whole. The results of the crop inspections have raised the total of the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The figures are not comparable with the results shown in the forecasts of previous years owing to the transfer of tahsils and villages from the districts in the Province to the Punjab.

Yield.—The total outturn of the crop is estimated at 1,59,279 tons, i.e., between 5½ and 6 maunds per acre sown. In other words the yield per acre is estimated as a 10 1-2 anna one or about 67 per cent. In Hazara the yield is said to be 70 per cent in Peshawar 81, in Kohat 62, in Bannu 72, while in Dera Ismail Khan it is only 51 per cent. The shortness of the crop is not so serious as might at first appear because last year's harvest was an exceptionally heavy one. The failed area is very high in all districts but Peshawar. 48 800 out of 1,19,200 acres sown have failed to mature in Hazara, 31,100 in Kohat and about 50 per cent in Dera Ismail Khan, which last is due to shortness of irrigation from hill torrents as well as to want of rain.

The area harvested and yield are much less than the normal and than last year's figures in all districts. In Kohat however a patrial reason for the decrease in sowings is that the people got a very large crop of Bajra and Jawar last kharif leaving less land than usual to be sown for the rabi. In parts of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan the crop has been slightly damaged ba hail.

On the whole the crop tha has come to maturity, especially on canal irrigated lands, is of excellent quality. Prices are steady as there are considerable stock of last year's grain still available.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Saturday afternoon at Readymoney Building, Apollo Bander. Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonji Cama presided.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said, he thought that they ought to express their deep sense of sorrow and anxiety at the illness of his Majesty King Edward VII. Their profession was particularly interested in watching the treatment of his Majesty by the great surgeons of England. It would be a matter of great satisfaction both to the profession and the public in general to hear of the success of that treatment. It was their fervent prayer that their beloved King would be restored to his former health and vigour.

Dr. Sukhia then addressed the meeting on the subject of Dr. Lustig's serum. He said that serum prepared by Dr. Lustig himself in Florence for the treatment of plague cases, had proved somewhat satisfactory. But Dr. Sukhia continued, he was of opinion that that prepared in Bombay was an absolute failure. He was further of opinion that the ordinary treatment of plague cases without the serum had proved more efficacious.

Dr. Sorab Nariman said that he had tried Dr. Lustig's serum himself in four cases in the year 1900. Of those four cases two died and two recovered He said that the first great drawback was the dose which was required to be injected. The dose to be injected was from 40 to 60 cubic centimeters twice a day. The injection was soon followed by great tension of the parts operated upon, which gave great pain to the patients. Another drawback was that even after convalescence patients complained of acute pain in the joints, especially in those of fingers and toes. His experience was too limited to give any definite opinion on the point, but he was inclined to think that treatment by Dr. Lustig's serum tended to prolong life, though he did not say so with certainty. He might say that when he was put in charge of the Parsi Fever Hospital in 1901, he thought of trying the serum there and went to the Arthur Road Hospital to consult about it. There he learnt that he would then have to use double the former dose of the serum for injection in order to get satisfactory results. He considered a dose of five or six ounces too much for his patients and gave up the idea of trying the serum treatment in his hospital. He then quoted figures of mortality among plague patients in public and private hospitals, and said that the ordinary treatment, was as good as the serum treatment, and the ratio of mortality was nearly equal. Under the circumstances he considered that it would be simply criminal on the part of any public body like the Municipality of Bombay or the Government to force the treatment on poor and illiterate people and subject them to the tortures, which would necessarily result from the injection of large doses of the serum.

It was past seven o'clock when Dr. Mariman concluded his remarks, and the meeting was again adjourned to Wednesday next in order to allow Dr. Turner and Dr. Chowkey to reply on the debate.

DISTURBANCES AT SANDHURST.

A Camberley correspondent states that in consequence of several suspicious fires having occurred in the cadets' and other quarters at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the War Office stopped all leave until the offenders had been discovered. On June 11, after mess, as a protest, 200 gentlemen cadets broke out of bounds, smashed the lamps in the college grounds, rolled a large roller into the ornamental lake, treated the Governor to rough music, and proceeded into Camberley and Yorktown, where they interrupted a Foresters fete.

With reference to this outbreak a correspondent states that a posse of under officers, which was hastily summoned, proceeded into Camberley and succeeded in arresting one gentleman cadet, who is now confined to his room. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Markham, commandant of the college, addressed the cadets who broke out, and stated that they would suffer for their act of insubordination. During the day telegraphic communications passed between the Governor and the War Office, and subsequently Sir E. Markham proceeded to London to have an interview with Mr. Brodrick. All leave for the cadets is stopped for the present.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Bad luck seems to dog the Gymkhana even when the team representing it is considered strong on paper. The team which did duty against the B. B. & C. I. Railway on Saturday was certainly the strongest we have seen representing it for years, and a glance down the names of players revealed the unusual fact that no less than eight of the team were bowlers. Cheetham, Milne, Clark, Lamb, Walton, Coombs, Lenn, and Douglas, although none of them are perhaps on present form quite up to the standard of excellence expected of Presidency bowlers, are nevertheless all able to "trundle more than a bit". On Saturday, however, they threw Gymkhana supporters into complete despair by the way they shaped, two ordinary club batsmen like F. P. Colabawalla and Bhanda treating their deliveries in much the same way that we might expect Greig or Douglas to treat the bowling of the Cathedral schoolboys. It was in real truth a painful surprise to see with what comparative ease the two batsmen named collared the attack, defying all the efforts of the bowlers to dislodge them for nearly two hours. It is true that in Lumsden and Sale, the Gymkhana were without the services of their two best bowlers, but even without them the attack on paper appeared to be strong enough to account for a not particularly strong batting side like the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Cheetham and Coombs have both bowled for the Presidency; Milne is considered to have strong claims to a place in the team; Walton who was making his "debut," has some reputation as a bowler and performed well at Simla in 1900; Lamb is a slow bowler who before coming to Bombay had met with considerable success at Secunderabad and elsewhere; Lenn has always been regarded more as a bowler than a batsman; Clark the erstwhile Presidency fast bowler can still send down a good ball, and Douglas is perhaps the best bowler the Navy has. Not one of these players, however, could be said to have bowled up to his reputation, and most of them showed such poor form as to leave Gymkhana supporters doubtful whether the side would win a single match this season. If the bowling was poor the same may be said of the batting of the majority of the side, who gave as poor an exhibition of the game as we have seen for some time. There were one or two displays which saved the Gymkhana from total condemnation, and which furnished the only bright feature in the match as far as the home team was concerned. Aston, who in the match against the United Services had shown marked tability as a bateman, played a cricketer's innings for his 36 in making which he was about an hour and a quarter at the wicket. He was a bit shaky at the start, and made one or two dangerous misbits, but afterwards settled down and played in a style which holds out the greatest promise for his future success. If, however, Aston's was the highest innings, Carnegy's was far and away the best. From the commencement of his innings he batted with the greatest confidence all his hits being well-timed and along the turf. His display was reminiscent of his best days, and indeed it is not too much to say that he is in point of style and consistency the best batsmen the Gymkhana has this season. With his score at 25 he was smartly caught at point from a ball which he lightly misjudged, and at the time of his dismissal looked like putting up a big score. Cheetham batted in his usual sound steady fashion and was out to a rather doubtful decision of L. b. w., when his score was 16. Lenn again showed good form and should prove a valuable acquisition to the team as the season advances. Of the other batsman there is not much to be said. Milne failed to get into double figures for once in a way. Walton, Douglas, and Lamb were each credited with blobs, Clark made 5, Tomkies 9, and Coombs 8 not out. A total of 127 was hardly satisfactory for such a side. Bhanda and Date bowled with marked success for the Railway, the former taking 4 wickets for 47, and the latter 4 for 31. The Railway made a bad start losing C. M. Patel, their best bat, after a few overs, and three wickets went down for 40. At this stage Bhanda joined Colabawalla who was batting with the greatest confidence and who made over 30 runs of the forty scored. Both men completely collared the bowling and despite repeated changes continued to pile up runs exhibiting all the time cricket of the very finest. Colabawalla seemed almost certain to make a century, but with his score at 70 went out wildly to a ball and was easily stumped. His innings, the highest played on the Gymkhana ground for some years, was as nearly as possible faultless and should attract the attention of the Parsi selection committee. He hit with great precision and freedom and his score included thirteen fours. Bhanda's innings was deserving of very great praise. He took more liberties with the bowling and at the same time risks and his cricket was very bright to watch. When stumps were drawn leaving the Railway victorious by four wickets and 56 runs. The full scores are appended:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Mr Cheetham, l b w b Bhanda	16
Paymaster J H Date, b Patel	19
Mr Aston, c and b Bhanda	36
Captain Carnegy c Bhanda b Colabawalla	25
Major Walton, b Date	0
Mr Milne, b Date	5
Mr Clarke l b w b Date	0
Captain Tomkins, b Date	9
Lieut. Douglas R N b Bhanda	0
Major Lamb, b Bhanda	0
Mr Coombs not out	8
Extras	4
Total	127

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Mr Colabawalla, st Tomkins b, Walton	70
Mr Date, b Coombs	10
Mr Patel c Lenn b Cheetham	1
Mr Medley, c and b Coombs	0
Mr Bhanda not out	61
Mr Robinson st Tomkins b Lamb	13
Mr Durnford, c Cheetham b Douglas	15
Mr Khandekar not out	3
Mr Payton	did not bat
Mr Ives	
Mr Shaller	
Extras	10
Total (6 wkts)	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

	O	M	R	W
Bhanda	14	1	47	4
Patel	8	3	24	1
Date	11·3	3	31	4
Colabawalla	6	0	21	1

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

	O	M	R	W
Mr Cheetham	8	0	27	1
Mr Coombs	7	3	32	2
Mr Lenn	4	0	5	0
Mr Lamb	11	2	24	1
Mr Milne	2	0	16	0
Mr Walton	8	1	25	1
Mr Clarke	4	0	13	0
Mr Douglas	3	0	15	1

RALLI BROS. C. C. vs. THE PARSI GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday and resulted in a draw.—The following are the scores:—

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mr Sorabji Battiwalla, c Bulsara, b Pocha	63
Mr P H Davur, l b w Laila	3
Mr E G Rodgers, b Pocha	10
Mr D N Writer, c J M Kola, b Pocha	1
Mr F F Gaurd, c and b Laila	0
Mr Shapurji Battiwalla, b Laila	1
Mr F Gordon, b Laila	0
Mr J C Machliwalla not out	19
Mr M M Talpade, c Sanjana, b Laila	8
Mr J J Rodgers, at Bulsara, b Laila	0
Mr B B Panthaki, b Pocha	9
Extras	15
Total	139

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Mr P H Vakil, c Sh Battiwalla, b Davur	0
Mr H H Belgaumwala, st Machilwala, b Davur	15
Mr J J Pocha b Sorab Battiwala	56
Mr M N Sanjana not out	37
Mr A S Chothia not out	7
Mr S F Mulla	did not bat
Mr K P Laila	
Mr B K Panthaky	
Mr D F Banker	
Mr J M Kola	
Mr J B Kola	
Extras	6
Total	121

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The Government Telegraph Cricket team met the Islam Gymkhana on Saturday on the latter's ground and inflicted a severe defeat on their opponents by 5 wickets and 158 runs. Netscher, Cassels, Troyal and D'Silva were in splendid form with the bat, and the first two also bowled well. Netscher took two wickets for 4 runs and Cassels six for 13, the latter performing the hat trick. Scores.

ISLAM GYMKHANA

Mr Abba, c Cassels b Desai	13
Mr Peer Mahomed, b Cassels	0
Mr Raza, c D'Silva b Cassels	1
Mr Abda Ali, b Cassels	5
Mr Siddick, c Cassels	0
Mr Dawood, b Netscher	13
Mr Shuffi, b Cassels	0
Mr Somjee c Speechley, b Troyal	0
Mr Hadi not out	3
Mr Sallebhai, c Osborne, b Netscher	0
Mr Alisha, b Cassels	0
Extras	6
Total	40

TELEGRAPH.

Mr Wilson b Abba	9
Mr D'Silva b Abda Ali	23
Mr Lynch b Peer Mahomed	5
Mr T Cassels b Peer Mahomed	50
Mr "Netscher not out	65
Mr J Troyal b Abda Ali	31
Mr V D'Souza not out	9
Desai	did not bat
Speechley	
Osborne	
Perkins	
Extras	6
Total	193

SYSTEMATIC SWINDLING IN CALCUTTA.

The "Hindoo Patriot" gives the following account of the organised swindling in Calcutta:—

The ways of cheats and swindlers are diverse, and the unwary who would not fall a victim to the bead trickster, or to the "wealthy Nawab" tricksters might easily give way to snares and traps that Police Court or newspaper reports have not familiarised him with. To advertise for cashiers, who have to deposit cash securities and to disappear or do away with such securities, is a shift now hoary with age among the light-fingered fraternity, and this is a bait that the seekers of fortune overnight fight shy of now-a-days. The "modus operandi" has been theref

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

Our Aurangabad correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—A most brutal murder took place yesterday at 1 p.m. in Pensinpura, and has created a great sensation. A carpenter and his wife had a quarrel and the husband in a frenzy of passion attacked his wife with a sharp edged axe killing her on the spot. The unfortunate woman was wounded in nine places. A neighbour named Bhiran Sing in running in to rescue the unfortunate woman, also received a cut from the axe on the back which felled him to the ground, on which the murderer gave him another blow on the arm in endeavouring to avert which his wife had the palm of her hand cut open. While the murderer was standing aloof watching the latter stanching her husband's wounds, a bold spirited boy, named Kisan Pershad, seeing odious rendering any assistance, boldly went forward and dragged the culprit off, who made his way straight to the Chuwkey and gave himself up. Bhiran Sing Sepoy had only returned from furlough two hours before the occurrence. His wound is a very severe one being six inches in length and about one and a half in depth. He was immediately conveyed to hospital where he was attended to by the Senior Medical Officer, Captain Roy, I.M.S. A panchayet was held over the remains of the murdered woman at which were present Major A. Bourchier, Superintendent of Police, and 1st Grade Senior Hospital Assistant B. V. Kesavian and Subedar Major Sahar Mahomed Bahadur and his sepoy removed. Bhiran Sing, who is lying in a serious condition. The murderer alleges jealousy as the motive for his crime.

This has been a sensational week for murders and suicide. A woman was found murdered the day before yesterday at a well called Bundari Bowdee between the Lancers Bazaar and Shamsoor Rahim Khan's Bungah. She had been robbed of all her ornaments. Being beyond British limits her remains were conveyed to the City for identification but no one having come forward she was buried. No clue has been obtained as to the murderers.

A woman was found floating in a well at the back of the Mills yesterday morning. The panchayet held over the case returned an open verdict.

The Mogdi jail in the City was the scene of great commotion yester day noon. While mustering the prisoners on their return from work one was found missing. Mounted scouts were sent out in every direction in search of the runaway. He was found concealed in some scrub jungle on the banks of the Ganjin Nullah an affluent of the river Kaam.

His Excellency the Prime Minister reviewed the Police and the Jaghirdar's Sowars and is alleged to have been not quite satisfied with the state of affairs. It is reported that he warned the Jaghirdars to be more careful in keeping up their full complement of men and to weed out all the old men and replace them by fresh blood. The only corps found in its full strength was that of Nawab Munsur Yar Jung Bahadur. He next visited the various Kutcheries from Sooba downwards as well as the New Kaman Palace, the throne seat of Aurangzebe where he bestowed some alms. He afterwards visited the City college and Arts school and admired some of the works turned out by the students. Nothing accrued outside, among whom were several with petitions in their hands, he ordered his aide-de-camp to receive all and to refuse none. The petitioners were informed that they would receive their replies in due course. His Excellency's attention was next drawn to the state of the orphanage established for the waifs and strays of the late famine. Finding the present building in which they are located unsuitable he has ordered better accommodation for them. He has also decided that the orphans from the surrounding districts of Bhir, Nanded, and Parbhani be sent here for the supervision and control may be centralized. In honour of his visit the College and Arts school affiliated there with have been closed for a week.

The Revd. Father J. Raymond is building an enlarged chapel. The edifice is almost completed and the terracing is going on. Unfortunately a young boy carrying materials to the top yesterday accidentally trod upon the newly-fixed bricks which immediately gave way, precipitating the boy to the ground. His arm was injured and he was immediately conveyed to the hospital where Ist grade Hospital Assistant B. V. Kesarlah set it right.

We are experiencing extremely sultry weather just now. It is heartening to find clouds hovering over our [illegible] seem dispersed by the strong winds [illegible] prevail. The cultivators are in despair, [illegible] and the local grain dealers are increasing the price of cereals and other staples of grain by leaps and bounds.

A circular has been issued by the Nizam's P. W. D. to the effect that no subordinate in the Department should have any concern in the Bolds or other Government holdings under penalty of six months imprisonment. Those who have held lands hitherto have been promptly ordered to relinquish them forthwith under pain of suspension or deprivation of their appointments and loss of provident fund.

A Te Deum service was to have been held by the Revd. Father Hamlin in commemoration of the Coronation, but it was withheld owing to telegrams received on account of his imperial majesty's illness.

The military have been granted five days leave and one and all have been exhorted to pray for his Imperial Majesty's speedy recovery.

Colonel D. W. Purdon, Commanding Station has proceeded on four days' station leave, handing over charge of the Cantonment to Major H. C. Macdonald whilst his locum tenens in the Regiment is the same officer. Colonel Pindon is expected to return the day after to-morrow.

I have to apologise to the manager of the Press at Jalna for inadvertently exaggerating matters relating to the late accident at Jalna. The information was conveyed to me by one who was alleged to have been an eye witness.

THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING TRUST.

A POWERFUL RIVAL SCHEME.

Indirect to the scheme which it is understood Lord Strathcona and Sir Christopher Furness are promoting to establish a line of steamers in opposition to the American shipping combine continues to deepen. A correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" states that the capital will be £ 10,000,000, compared with the £ 24,000,000 of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's combine. He proceeds:—

In return for the power to call upon the vessels in any circumstances, the organisers of the scheme are seeking from the Government a guarantee of three per cent. on capital—£300,000 a year. So far have the negotiations advanced that the only point at issue is said to be that of whether this guarantee shall be two and a half per cent. or three per cent. With £700,000 a year in subsidies the new company would be beyond the necessity of earning dividends, although, needless to say, it is the intention to aim at large dividends. One mode in which these will be sought will be in developing the trade of China and Japan, especially the tea trade, by bringing the goods in swift steamers across the Pacific to Vancouver, where they will be transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from that to the Atlantic vessels. In this way a new trade route will be given a great impetus. The vessels now running in the Pacific trade—the "Empress of India" and her sister boats—are splendid steamers, but very slow in comparison with the projected liners.

The correspondent goes on to state that the new steamers will be far more formidable as armed cruisers than any merchant vessels previously known, and that, though they would not carry guns in time of peace, they will be so fitted as to be easily made efficient for naval purposes. He adds:—

Six of the large mail and passenger boats, capable of 25 knots an hour, will be built. Two of these will be added in the Pacific and four on the Atlantic route. The approximate cost of each will be £ 300,000, so that 7,000,000 will be expended on these vessels alone. Of the 14-knot freight steamers, which are to run in connection with the mail boats, a dozen will be built at a cost of £ 110,000 each. The whole fleet, therefore, will absorb about £ 8,000,000, leaving £ 2,000,000 for various expenses and £ 1,000,000 for working capital, which amount it is estimated, will be ample for the purpose. A small subsidy of £ 50,000 per annum has been promised by the Dominion Government. Neither Australia nor New Zealand has yet mentioned any definite sum, nor will they until after the conference of Colonial Premiers in London. The amount to be given by the United Kingdom has not been fixed, but the promoters calculate that from these various sources a sum of £ 500,000 a year should be obtained. With deductions the annual amount received would probably be £ 400,000.

AN ITALIAN VISION.

THE VIRGIN REPORTED SEEN ON A MOUNTAIN.

An "Express" telegram, dated Rome June 9, says:—The town of Sassoferrato has for the last few days been thrown into a state of religious excitement by the announcement that the Virgin Mary had been seen on the summit of Mount Strega.

Villagers from the neighbouring country-side are flocking into the little town in thousands. The fullest, the lame, and diseased have been placed at the foot of the mountain to await the reappearance of the Blessed Virgin.

The priests are encouraging the credulous peasantry to pray at the foot of the mountain, where, they are told, they will be cured of all their ills.

The coffers of the local churches are being filled by the offerings of the pilgrims.

So great is the excitement that riots are expected to break out when the credulous peasants discover their mistake.

THE FAR EAST.

THE REBELLION IN SOUTH-WEST CHIHLI.

It is reported from Chenting says the "North China Herald" that the bodies of the French R. C. priest, "Lo," two converts and carters who were murdered in April last, at the commencement of the second outbreak of the Kuangtsunghsien and Chaohsien rebels, have been recovered in Weihsien, near Chaohsien, and it has been discovered that the leader of the rebels who murdered those men was Ching Lo-fo, the brother of Ching Tung-pin, the chief leader of the rebel armies who, according to late reports was recently killed in a fight with Viceroy Yuan's troops.—A letter received here lately from Weihsien states that the district magistrate of that city has received reliable information that no less than eleven districts and departments (sien and chou) of south-western Chihli are more or less hostile to the Government, and that he is of opinion that unless very drastic measures, discreetly applied, be inaugurated by Viceroy Yuan, in spite of the recent rebel defeats the movement will be bound to spread rapidly in a way that will tax all the resources of the Government suppress.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE TROUBLE IN HONAN.

A north correspondent writes: Since we can get no outside news we have to live on that within our own borders which tells us of the presence in our midst, and throughout the district of members of the Tsaili Hui so well described in some articles on Manchuria which appeared a few months ago in your valuable columns. They are not dangerous but they are scattered all about and are recognisable by a peculiar knot of the hair and peculiar method of wearing [illegible] Another sect spoken of with bated breath is the Ang-ing Hang, but none of these secret societies [illegible] appear to possess any great power or influence though what may be is as yet undetectable on the surface.

Fresh News to hand tells of a fresh outbreak against the Roman Catholics resulting in the murder of some native members of their church at Nanyangfu in Honan which place it will be remembered was where the Roman Catholics made their stand during the Boxer troubles, and where the railway engineers, escaping from the north, arrived and passed through on their way to Hankow. News, too, of unrest and trouble comes from other districts of the same province, and there are indications it adds that much care and tact are still very necessary if trouble is to be avoided; in many places the officials themselves are in great difficulties as to how to act for the best.

THE BOXER SCARE IN SZECHUAN.

Szechuan has had a Boxer scare, the scene of which has been by cities that lie along the great high road between Chungking and the Provincial Capital. At the district city of Tsoyang, in the prefecture of Tsechou, a town situated on the south-eastern margin of the Chengtu plateau and about fifty miles distance from the capital, the energetic magistrate had two all red Boxers executed: this act enraged the populace who stormed the Magistrate's Yamen and destroyed the outer court, the magistrate himself barely escaping with his life to the neighbouring mountains. The Boxers and their friends are said to be well armed with Winchesters, but a detachment of the Viceroy's modern-drilled troops has been sent from the capital and the rising is not expected to spread. This news is not ordinary "yahyen," being vouched for by an American missionary, two indeed, just returned from the West. The other incident indicative of unrest occured in the city of Yungchuan, two days' journey to the west of this; there a farmer upon whose land Boxers had been drilling, has been put to death by crucifixion; the unfortunate man was a landowner of means and his punishment has created some excitement. It is evident that the officials are on the alert, and that rebellion will not come to a head in this province if the officials can help it. Still, as I wrote you in a recent letter, the activity of the Christian converts and the reluctance of the officials to do justice where a "pagan" comes in conflict with this former, is sure to promote unrest; the Chinese will accept justice gratefully, even from a foreign consulate, but injustice, especially at the hands of their own magistrates, is more than they will stand without resistance, especially where foreigners, in which light the ordinary Chinese still persists in regarding Christians, are involved.

DESTRUCTION OF A MISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

A Chunkiang correspondent says that news has been received of the destruction by the mob of the Wesleyan Mission establishment at Pengtu. This was considered a most promising branch of the Mission, the chapel there having been erected entirely at the expense of a native convert, a wealthy man who was believed to be a conscientious supporter of Protestant Christianity. This now assertion, however, that the gentleman was moved by other motives [illegible] is rejected as false in which hopes for the backing of the foreign Missionaries this b. will not receive, and it is anticipated that the Catholic Church will gain another wealthy convert by the incident. The feeling of unrest due to the previous troubles which the people have had to pay for, is thus manifesting itself in different directions in this province, and will continue to do so until such a time as the Missionary question shall have been thoroughly threshed out and adjudicated upon, and the present unnatural feeling of the gentry and populace towards converts to Christianity appeased by the French and other Governments sternly forbidding the evil intentioned support of converts by Church agents in secular affairs. Pengtu is renowned as the earthly entrance to the infernal tribunal of the Chinese Minos, Rhadamanthus, and has been frequently described by travellers as one of the many interesting and picturesque spots on the banks of the Upper Yangtze. If a Buddhist mission to Europe were to select, say, Lourdes, for the scene of its operations, we should not improbably witness a similar outbreak there, especially if its agents enjoyed the privileges of extra-territoriality and their converts were under the aegis of Chinese protection, with Chinese gun-vessels patrolling the Saine in their interest.

DISTURBANCE NEAR YANGCHOW.

Over at a little town near Yangchow, recently a few days ago, the people rose against the rice merchants and pitched all their rice into the canal, and had in general a good old Chinese mob, with the foreigner left out this time. It is said the whole town shut up shop, and there was trouble. A mighty mandarin came along and undertook to "talkee peace," but they took his chair and committed it to the flames, an insult which must have gone to the heart of His Excellency, as thereafter, in default of another chair, he would have to walk. Who ever knew of a mandarin walking? There is unrest among the poorer people because the rice is very dear, and is growing dearer, and they feel that they must have rice to eat. One hopes the rebles down south or up north will not come along just now for they might by promising something to eat for the poorer ones, find a lot of people to follow them. It seems to the writer that until some real and radical change is made in the method of governing this people there cannot be an abiding peace or any sort of real prosperity. A man told me to-day that seven-tenths of the people are hostile to foreigners, and also to the Government for trying to force them to be friendly to the foreigner. Poor Government! If it is only sincere it could at least have a good conscience, and feel that it was trying to do the best thing for the country.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT SERVICE.

In the House of Commons:—On Thursday, June 5, Mr. H. C. Richards asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state to what extent the Supply and Transport Service of the Indian Army in the commissioned ranks is short of its proper establishment, and give the total number commissioned officers sanctioned for that establishment, the number on leave and the actual number on duty; what numbers of officers have volunteered for the Supply and Transport Service during the past 12 months; and should volunteers not come forward in sufficient numbers, how he proposes to fill the vacancies, and in the meantime how the work of the department is carried on.

Lord G. Hamilton: A large increase of the establishment of the Supply and Transport Corps has lately been sanctioned, and important measures have been sanctioned, for increasing the popularity of the service, but there has not been time for this to take effect fully; and the number of commissioned officers is at present about 25 per cent. below its established strength, as lately increased. Meanwhile regimental officers are temporarily employed in the corps. I am unable to answer the other portions of the honourable member's question.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN TROOPS.

On Thursday, June 12 Mr. Arnold Forster, in reply to Lord Charles Beresford, said that arrangements had been made to enable the Colonial and Indian troops now in this country to witness the Naval Review at Spithead.

There is an interesting paper in the "Indian and Eastern Engineer" for the current month, illustrated by an excellent set of photo reproductions, describing the wire tramway in North Travancore, which has been working now with the greatest success for the past eighteen months. The tramway is designed for the conveyance of stores and produce to and from a large state on the Travancore ghills. Water supplies the motive power, and it is brought by an 8-inch steel pipe with a fall of 760 feet. As the paper says, there are undoubtedly several places in India where a wire tramway would pay handsomely.

THE LONDON ENTERTAINMENT IN HONOUR OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY

At the reception given in honour of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy at the Hotel Cecil, on June 10th, the following address was presented to the Parsee Baronet by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji:—

Honoured Sir,—On this the first occasion of your visit to the Metropolis of the British Empire, we, the Members of the Parsee Community resident in Great Britain, beg to approach you with those sentiments of affection and esteem in which it has held the Head of your noble Family ever since your illustrious Grandfather, the first Parsee Baronet, raised it to distinction by his eminent career as a Merchant and his princely and cosmopolitan munificence in support of innumerable charities and works of public utility.

To you, as a worthy successor to that position of unrivalled pre-eminence in India which he built up, it would have afforded us the most lively satisfaction to accord a welcome at any time with every mark of distinction. But the circumstance that your present visit to London takes place on the memorable occasion of the Coronation of our beloved Sovereign King Edward VII, and by special official invitation, enhances the pride and pleasure with which we greet you; for we cannot but recognise that in selecting you for one of His Majesty's honoured guests, as the representative of the City of Bombay, the British Government have paid the City of Bombay, the British Government have paid the Parsee Community, before the whole world a signal compliment. As the selection of guests from India was not made on the basis of race representation, it was possible that the Parsee Community would have been left unrepresented at the Coronation. We rejoice, therefore, that by selecting you as the citizen best fitted to represent the varied races of the inhabitants of Bombay on this historical occasion, the Viceroy of India and Governor of Bombay have accorded a place at that Imperial function to our community in the person of its Head, whose presence will testify to that loyalty and devotion which the Parsee race has ever been most ready to display towards the person and throne of the British Monarch. We trust that you will take such suitable opportunity to convey to His Majesty's representative in India this significance which we attach to their choice of you as the Representative of Bombay at the Coronation.

It would not, we feel, be inappropriate on this primary occasion of our personal intercourse with you, to offer you our sincere congratulations on your succession to the Baronetcy conferred for the first time upon a member of our race, and to the leading position among us which has come to be recognised as allied to that title. We have every confidence that the eminence and public usefulness of that position are safe in your keeping, and we pray that it may please God to bless you with many years of health and happiness to fulfil the responsibilities and enjoy the honours of your exalted station.

We beg to be permitted to extend our welcome to Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, whom we rejoice to see amongst us; and with our best wishes that her ladyship and yourself may find your sojourn here both pleasant and interesting.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy replied as follows:—It is to me a source of pride and gratifications to be received in the Metropolis of the British Empire in the extremely cordial manner in which I have been greeted by my compatriots, and also by so large and influential a gathering of my English friends. When you received Lady Jamsetjee and myself on our arrival in London, we were most agreeably surprised to see members of our race as well as our cherished English friends, gathered together in such large numbers, and although in the hurry and bustle of that evening I had no opportunity of expressing our thanks for the kindly reception, you will easily believe me when I say that we felt deeply the honour of the welcome you accorded to us. The gathering to-night, which you have been pleased to call in our honour, is doubly grateful to us, for I take it as an unmistakable proof of the continuance of that affection and esteem in which the members of our community have for the past three generations had the head of the family which it is my privilege to represent at present. The sentiment expressed in the address which has been just read fill me with a deep sense of your kindness towards me personally, but I attach still greater value to these sentiments from the fact that you regard the honour done me by our august Sovereign as paid unto me here as done to the whole of the Parsee community. The invitation given to me to be present at the historical solemnity of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty, King Edward VII., as the representative of the City of Bombay, is an honour which in my humble person is extended to the citizens at large of that famous City; and it is in that capacity you recognised me also as representing the loyal community of which you and I are members. I dare say Lord Curzon, the illustrious Viceroy of India, and Lord Northcote, the beloved Governor of Bombay, will rejoice to think that in their selection of me they have given the Parsee subjects of the British Crown an opportunity to reiterate those sentiments of [illegible] the Emperor which they have always entertained and consistently acted upon. I am proud to be the medium of the expression of such feelings on the part of our community towards the British Throne, on an occasion when the eyes of the whole world are directed towards the extraordinary spectacle of the unbounded love and reverence which are exhibited from every corner of this world-wide Empire to its august Sovereign. I am glad to see so many of our enlisted and influential English friends gracing this gathering to-night, because besides their kindness being a high compliment to you and to myself, it gives me the opportunity, as the spokesman of the Parsees, of personally testifying to them the deep sense of gratitude which we entertain towards the British crown for the many blessings of good government which we enjoy, and under which we have prospered as we have. It might not be inapt at a gathering like this also to express on behalf of our community to the English nation the sincere joy we feel at the success of the British arms in South Africa. We who have known the blessings of a just, settled, and constitutional government for so many generations past can well believe what, under British administration, the newly acquired colonies in South Africa will, henceforth, march in the paths of progress and prosperity as they never did before. I thank you, my beloved friends, once again for your most generous welcome, and for your affectionate sentiment towards my family and myself, which I trust by the grace of God I and those coming after me will continue to deserve at the hands of the members of our community.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN INDIA.

The annual meeting of the Indian Church Aid Association was held on Tuesday (June 10) in the Church House. Bishop Johnson, the president, said that India had a great deal to teach England in respect to the South African war. Bravery, generosity, and perseverance would surely be followed by the same blessed results in South Africa as were now witnessed in India. Two of the objects for which the Indian Bishops now asked aid were the provision of soldiers' institutes outside cantonments and a clergy college for Madras. The Bishop of Lisdon, speaking as a "man in the street," an ordinary Englishman, said that he was rather ashamed of the little interest taken in Indian questions. India was the brightest jewel in the Imperial Crown, and we ought to give our best brains to the solution of her problems. He had been asked the other day whether a permanent and regular Indian famine fund ought not to be kept up. Certainly, there should be a spiritual famine fund regularly worked. Our presence in India had caused the young educated men to see the absurdity of their old beliefs, and the moral bond which was tied up with those beliefs had been weakened. If we did not supply Christianity to fill the vacant place, there was a danger of the wholesale demoralization of India Sir Philip Hutchins Archdeacon Atlay, Sir Charles Turner, General H. M. Evans, and Archdeacon Watkins also took part in the proceedings. The annual report of the Association shows that the gross income for 1901 was £2,880, while the expenses of management came to £370. The system adopted is to pay the cost of working the out of the general fund and to hand over to several dioceses the sums contributed for special special objects in each. The association has adopted the plan of forming a separate committee for each diocese, where the Bishop has expressed a desire that this should be done, and such committees have actually been arranged for the diocese of Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow, and Bombay. The report refers to the success of the appeals issued by the Bishops of Madras, Lahore, and Lucknow, for the establishment of soldiers' institutes in the large local cantonments. The sum required for the Peshawar institute has been obtained. It also notes that an anonymous donor has given £1,000 towards the foundation of a clergy college at Agra. The "Indian Church Magazine" has a large circulation, but it is never the less issued as a considerable loss through lack of subscribers. The offices are at the Church-house, Westminster.

Babu Tarini Prosad Jyotishi (the "Bengalee Zadkiel") is evidently a prophet of quite a different order from the Rev. Mr. Baxter for in his "forecast for the year 1902", which was published on January 1st, there is a distinct warning conveyed that the celebration of the Coronation was likely to be attended with serious difficulties. "All the grand ideas with regard to the Coronation this year will not be carried out; obstacles of various kinds will appear." This is really quite as near actuality as a prophet can be expected to go. But his second anticipation comes even closer to the point. "The effect of our Emperor's horoscope this year is not so good; may God grant him long life!"

ARMY EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The War Office has issued the report, of which we have already given a forecast, of the special committee appointed in April of last year to consider the system of training candidates for the Army at public schools and universities; and whether it was desirable that Sandhurst and Woolwich should be maintained as military colleges. The Committee held 41 sittings and examined 78 witnesses.

THE YOUNG OFFICERS' MILITARY TRAINING.

WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

The forecast of the report indicated the sweeping criticisms of the Committee on the condition of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. As to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the Committee express themselves as on the whole satisfied with the existing system, while calling attention to certain defects in the accommodation, &c, but their severe criticisms of Sandhurst occupy nine pages. Proceeding to deal generally with the military training of the young officer, the Committee say they are compelled to report that the evidences laid before them has brought out in the strongest light the grave fact that the military education of the junior officers in the Army is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The witnesses are unanimous in stating that the junior officers are lamentably wanting in military knowledge, and, what is perhaps even worse, in the desire to acquire knowledge and in zeal for the military art. The Committee have been informed on very high authority that the majority of young officers will not work unless compelled: that "keenness is out of fashion": that "it is not the correct form" the spirit and fashion is rather not to show keenness": and that "the idea is, to put it in a few words, to do as little as possible and be as slack as possible." By no part of the evidence laid before them have the Committee been more impressed than by that which shows in the clearest manner the prevalence among the junior commissioned ranks of a lack of technical knowledge and skill, and of any wish to study the science and master the art of their profession.

CHIEF RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report occupies 43 pages; but the following is a summary of the main recommendations:—

1. That the antecedent education of Army candidates should be of a general nature, that the maximum number of subjects to be taken up should be limited to five (or six in the case of candidates for Woolwich), and that the examination be so framed as to ensure a thorough grounding in the elementary portion of all subjects taken up.

2. That the three examinations for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and for Militia candidates should be amalgamated and should be competitive for entry to Woolwich and Sandhurst, but qualifying only in the case of Militia candidates.

3. That Yeomanry subalterns should be placed on the same footing as Militia subalterns as regards their eligibility for commissions in the Regular Army.

4. That officers of Militia and Yeomanry who have qualified in the entrance examination for the Woolwich and Sandhurst should be eligible for the competitive examination in military subjects for commissions in the Army.

5. That the entrance of University candidates into the Army, under revised regulations, should be encouraged.

6. That the number of commissions offered annually to the Colonies should be increased.

7. That the existing military colleges at Woolwich and Sandhurst should be maintained, but under revised regulations, and with an amended curriculum.

8. That the course at Sandhurst should be extended to two years.

9. That at both Woolwich and Sandhurst the cadets should go into camp for at least one month every summer.

10. That greater inducements should be offered to attract capable officers to take up instructional work.

11. That the system on which the examinations for promotion are now conducted should be amended with a view to securing more practical tests and greater efficiency.

12. That the regulations under which officers receive rewards for proficiency in certain foreign languages should be amended.

13. That steps should be taken to reduce the expenses of officers in the Cavalry.

14. That the supervision and control of military education throughout the Army should be entrusted to a general officer, with the title of Inspector-General of Military Education, this officer being supplied with an adequate staff, and assisted by an advisory board.

15. That all promotion should be by selection rather than by seniority.

VITAL POINTS.

In bringing their report to a conclusion, the Committee lay stress in the most emphatic manner upon the following points, which they believe to be of vital importance to military education:—

1. First, they would observe that the various schools, military colleges, academies, examinations, and subsequent, though in many respects separate and independent of each other, are in reality intimately connected and interdependent. For, given the best possible education, if the subsequent conditions of the training of the young officer be such as to discourage any intellectual interest in the obtention of honours be such as is depicted by the late Adjutant-General and the present Military Secretary, it is obvious that the knowledge acquired for the entrance examination and in the intermediate course has not much chance of being maintained or extended. Failure must in consequence and be thrown disuse. A man is not well educated because he has been successful in a competitive examination at the age of 18 or 20 however good the teaching he may have had, however, reasonable the subjects in which he may have been instructed.

In order to remedy this it is obvious that not only should proper tests in individual efficiency be provided at proper times and with proper intervals, but that these tests should have a definite and proper effect upon advancement. It is useless to impose tests if they are to be conducted in an illusive and unpractical manner, or if they lead to no practical result. It is useless to expect a spirit of keenness for self-improvement in professional subjects if promotion be accorded to the slovenly and unintelligent, the negligent and qualified alike, so that they gain nothing by those qualities, but are liable to be left behind in the race by those having the good fortune to possess connections and interest. The Committee wish most emphatically to repeat that the only chance of a general improvement in military education—and in the consequent efficiency of the Army—lies in an honest system of promotion by merit, following upon tests conducted in an honest and practical manner, honestly reported on and duly acted upon by the authorities. So long as mediocrity is permitted to pass muster, and signal ability to meet with no substantial recognition, it is useless to hope for any valuable results from verbal amendments in the regulations. No examinations, however well planned, closer of candidates before entry or of officers after joining, can of themselves make good officers. Nothing but inculcates on the hope of certain reward for good work done either in peace or in war, on the Staff or in the regiment, can raise the standard of knowledge throughout the commissioned ranks. The Committee would press most earnestly their recommendation that the military authorities should make the promotion of officers of all ranks depend on the ability and industry shown in professional work.

The report is signed by all the members of the Committee—namely, Mr. A. Akers Douglas, M.P. (chairman); Sir Michael E. Foster, M. P.; Dr. E. Warre, head master of Eton College; Mr. F. W. Walker, high master of St. Paul's School; Major-Gen. R. H. Jelf; Lieut.-Col. F. Hammersley, 4th Lancashire Fusiliers; and Capt. A. H. Lee, M. P.

The military writer of the "Westminster Gazette," criticising the report, says:—

We cannot conceive that the War Office can dare to neglect to take action on this report. From it we learn on the authority of such witnesses as Sir Evelyn Wood, lately Adjutant-General and formerly in command of the Aldershot Division, Sir Coleridge Grove, late Military Secretary, and many others, that the average officer is disinclined to work and is not instructed as he ought to be in his military duties. Further, that there is no possibility of instructing him under existing circumstances, nor is it possible to train either the non-commissioned officers or men as they should be trained, in fact, it is difficult to imagine how such a state of things could have been allowed to last as it has lasted, in view of the fact that its existence was notorious, apparently, to all the high officers of the Army. Who, then, is responsible for having permitted matters to come to such a pass? Who is responsible for allowing the nation to remain for so long in a fool's paradise? We fear that it will be not easy to seek for answers to either of these questions. They cannot be satisfactorily answered, for in our public Service, more especially in our military Service, there is no such thing as "absolute" responsibility for anything. This is in reality at the root of our military inefficiency. Where no one is unquestionably responsible no one cares, and one does more than the minimum of work; from the minimum of work only the minimum of results can be looked for.

NO INDUCEMENTS TO WORK.

It is remarkable that this feature is not noticed in the report, in other respects admirable, for we are convinced that the difficulty of fixing responsibility lies at the root of the whole matter. Great stress is laid on the fact that officers have no inducement to work, owing to promotion being influenced by seniority rather than by merit, and it is pretty plainly hinted that officers can hardly be expected to work as long as the present system of advancement by means of social influence is in vogue, in fact, it is not easy to blame officers for idleness and neglect of their military duties so long as military efficiency has nothing whatever to do with their selection for desirable appointments. Rather is it extraordinary that so many officers have worked, and do work, laboriously at their profession, when their labour is not in the least likely to meet with any reward or even recognition. In our opinion this strikes the keynote of the whole report. The Army cannot be improved till merit ensures advancement. Is there anyone sanguine enough to believe that we are nearing this Utopia? If so, we envy him his optimism.

There is every probability that certain of the recommendations of the Committee will be adopted, but we believe that in our Army with its ancient aristocratic traditions it is quite hopeless to expect more than that the notoriously incompetent may be in future refused promotion to high rank, even if connected with half the noble families in the country. But even this will be something gained, May it come soon!

As for the criticism which the Committee have thought it advisable to pass upon Sandhurst, it is impossible to know whether one should laugh or cry at the lamentable, yet ludicrous state of things disclosed. Sandhurst has certainly been a military college "pour rire." Time alone can show if we may hope for any improvement here. Certainly not, we imagine unless the whole institution is remodelled in the most thorough going manner.

AN EXAMPLE.

It has long been the custom of the War Office to provide for officers who have conspicuously failed in any particular billet by transferring them to another. We shall watch with interest whether Mr. Brodrick will be guided by this baleful precedent when he sets to work to purge the Royal Military College of its present lack-land staff.

Perhaps no better example of the war in which officers of high merit, but who have nobody to advance their claims, are liable to be treated under existing conditions can be adduced than the case of the late Capt. W. E. Cairnes, who was secretary to the Committee. It is largely due to this officer's exceptional abilities that the report is of so excellent and thoroughgoing a character. The Committee expressly record the great assistance they derived from his "knowledge, tact, and ability" of their secretary.

Yet this officer served for nigh 20 years in the Army—he died a captain at the age of 40—without his brilliant military abilities being known to any save a few of those who had the good fortune to meet him. It was due to the fortuitous circumstance of his having distinguished himself greatly in work which lay outside his professional duties that he was ever heard of at all. It is said that Mr. Brodrick, with a courage unusual in our military authorities, who as a rule deal swift vengeance on those officers who venture to tell the honest truth, as Capt. Cairnes endeavoured to do, was by this means led to employ him.

The Army knew him not; his was indeed one of those cases where "signal ability met with no substantial recognition," and he was for many years set aside in favour of those more fortunately placed officers in whom "mediocrity was permitted to pass muster," and so earn for them advancement and high employment.

LIBELLING A CEYLON OFFICIAL.

The trial of a libel action of a somewhat remarkable character, brought by Mr. Cecil John Reginald Le Mesurier, an English barrister, against Mr. Van Carlenberg, the proprietor and editor of the "Ceylon Independent," was commenced on June 10 before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury. The case was conducted by both parties in person. Mr. Le Mesurier said that in the article complained of which appeared on July 3, 1899, it was stated that while acting as an official of the Crown, he purchased 2,000 acres of land from the natives at 90 cents a pie more thereby abusing his official position. He was described as a contemptible person, who had conspired to rob the Crown, and had been convicted of criminal offences for which he ought to have undergone three months' imprisonment. There was no foundation for these statements, said Mr. Le Mesurier. From 1876 to 1893 he was in the Ceylon Civil Service, a justice of the peace, and an administrator in various parts of the island. He was well thought of officially and socially and after he left the Service Mr. Chamberlain said in the House of Commons that he had a good record for useful and diligent service. It was true that after he left the Government service he purchased a number of native claims to land which were disputed by the Government. He undertook to fight the natives' battle, and if successful they were to cultivate the land. The defendant cross-examined at great length. Mr. Le Mesurier admitted that the Secretary of State dispensed with his services because he became a Mahomedan and married a Mahomedan according to the Mahomedan law. At the time he was already married to a Christian wife, but he had been separated from her for many years. It was not until after he left the Civil Service that he negotiated with the natives for the purchase of lands. Lord Stanmore, a former Governor of Ceylon, was called, and said that Mr. Le Mesurier had been most philanthropic in dealing with questions affecting the welfare of the Islanders at large. Mr. Van Carlenberg addressed the jury in his own behalf, contending that the reports were fair. He read extracts from a mass of native evidence with a view of showing that, wile the plaintiff did not complete the purchase of the lands until after his dismissal, all the negotiations were carried on while he was a Government agent.

The case was resumed on June 11, when his lordship said he could not allow the defendant to take up the time of the Court in reading matter and was irrelevant and inadmissible. What he had to do was prove justification, according to the defence set up and hitherto he had not done so. Defendant was then cross examined by plaintiff's counsel suggesting that the writer of the alleged libel should act as commissioner to take evidence for the defendant in Ceylon. He admitted that he had previously been sued for damages for libel and that certain comments had been recently published in his paper in regard to plaintiff. Plaintiff since embracing Mahomedanism was known as Abdul Hamid and the defendant's paper had said that Abdul Hamid had received a knock-out blow. He had no knowledge that he had written that plaintiff was a highway robber. Anybody buying lands in the way described in the Government documents must be a highway robber. The plaintiff having addressed the jury, his lordship summed up, remarking that it was a question of the evidence given on commission in Ceylon dealt with matters entirely outside this case and could not be admitted. The great question was whether the defendants was justified in saying that the plaintiff acquired land from the natives when he was in an official position under Government. The jury said they were satisfied so far as the libel was concerned, but wished to retire in order to assess damages. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1,500£. Judgment was given accordingly with costs.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Times" writes under date May 31st:—"In addition to the steamer Kornilof, the Russian Steam Navigation Co. intend shortly to despatch another of their vessels, the Travor, from Odessa to ports in the Persian Gulf. The officials of the company express themselves fairly satisfied with the results attained by the preliminary voyages of the Kornilof, and intend to make a strong bid for return cargo from Bushire, Bandar Abbas, and other Persian ports. With regard to cargo outward bound from Odessa to ports in the Gulf no difficulty is experienced, and the question of attracting passengers to its Persian service is having the company's serious attention. With the establishment of agencies in all the leading ports en route to Bushire the Russian Steam Navigation Co. hopes before next year to be in a position to increase considerably the number of sailings from Odessa, possibly despatching one every six weeks."

RUSSIAN PRETENSIONS IN PERSIA.

The "Novoe Vremya" of St Petersburg, in an article on the granting by the Persian Government of a concession of petroleum-bearing lands in the Kharkhi Valley to Mr. Darcy, representing a syndicate of British capitalists, insists on the right which it maintains, Russia has to prevent foreigners from obtaining a footing in Persia in any form.

The journal points out that the march which Russia has made at such cost into the distant deserts of Asia has had undoubtedly for its aim the shores of the Indian Ocean, and she cannot abandon in favour of anybody the southern and maritime part of Persia without renouncing the aims which history has traced out for her. The "Novoe Vremya" adds that inasmuch as before the conquest of the oasis of Akhal-Teke by the Russians, the Turcomans were masters of the situation in the whole of Khorassan, Russia has by right of that conquest, inherited that sphere of influence of the Turcomans. Of all the Great Powers, Russia is the only one which really borders on Persia. She has good reason to consider this kingdom as her future heritage, though she may not want to precipitate the natural march of events, that does not mean that she should allow obstacles to be raised in her path for the removal of which she will later on have to expend her forces unprofitably.

The Government of India have communicated with the War Office, desiring the return of all Staff Corps Officers in South-Africa at the earliest possible date. As we said recently, many of these officers are entitled to three months' war leave on full pay, and they will doubtless avail themselves of it forthwith. They should be back in this country, however, in time for the drill season, not to mention the camp of exercise preceding the Delhi Durbar.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote on June 8:—The claim that the prestige and power of England stand higher at the close than at the outbreak of the war is the subject of much comment in the Berlin newspapers. There are not wanting efforts to brand this claim as ridiculous, but at the same time there is no reference to that decadence into which England was supposed to have fallen two and a

THE SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WETS MEN COME IN.

HEARTY CHEERS GIVEN FOR THE KING.

(From the Cape papers June 7 to 13.)

"THE WHOLE BRITISH NATION ADMIRES YOU."

THERE was a big queue up at the house at Kraal Station near Heidelberg on Saturday 500 Boers surrendered to General Beyers. About 800 Boers surrendered to General Brabe Hamilton and with General Botha arrived by special train. A long serpent like line of men and horses advanced to perform formation. In ranks of six or seven deep they crossed the railway and took up their position in a solid mass.

The commandants were leading, with General Botha at their head. At a sign from their leaders the Boers halted like one man, dismounted, and stood by their horses. Their precision and discipline were as good as those of a Line regiment.

Amid perfect silence General Botha advanced and had a few minutes' conversation with General Bruce Hamilton. Next he turned round and called the burghers forward, who responded and formed a semicircle round both generals.

General Botha, mounting a rock near at hand, addressed the men, asking them to listen to General Bruce Hamilton, who made a speech, which was interpreted by General Botha. He said:—

"The whole British nation admires you for the great and gallant struggle which you have made, and which is now happily over. The British Government wishes to get you back to your farms as soon as it practicable, and will do all in its power to help you. I come here to hear you acknowledge King Edward the Seventh as your lawful Sovereign, and also to welcome you as brothers."

Concluding, the General remarked that before saying good-bye he would like to say he was sure they would be as good subjects to King Edward as they had been to the late Boer Government. The Boers then dispersed, and had a capital breakfast which had been prepared for them by over twenty cooks.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE BOERS.

The first surrenders in the Orange Colony under the peace proclamation took place at Vredefort Road on Friday. The ceremony was very impressive. General Christian De Wet was up early in the morning to meet Van Niekerk's and Van der Merwe's commandos at the farm of Bleshof, eleven miles west of Vredefort Road. As soon as a message arrived that the burghers were ready, General Elliot, who had arrived with his staff in motor-mounted train from Kroonstad, rode out and met the burghers on the veldt.

The General addressed the commandants, explaining that, three courses had been arranged for the burghers surrendering. General Elliot expressed his admiration for the Boer's pluck and endurance. The burghers cheered the General loudly. They stated that they had expected that we should come with fifteen thousand troops to receive the surrender, and that they were astonished to see General Elliot come attended by only his personal staff.

General Elliot and General De Wet returned to Vredefort Road followed by the commandos marching four deep in column formation. There the four deep in column formation. There the Boers grew up in a long single file to the station and the process of laying down arms was begun. The Boer officers declare that they brought all their rifles, cartridges, and men except twelve burghers who had no horses and were coming in on foot.

After the laying down of arms was completed General Elliot addressed the burghers, stating that our only wish was to see everyone get back to his farm as soon as possible. The King, he said, had telegraphed from England expressing his satisfaction at the termination of hostilities and sympathising with them as well as the British forces. His Majesty hoped that the burghers would be soon on their farms and would enjoy prosperity and happiness in the future.

The burghers gave three hearty cheers for the King. Field-Cornet Raath thanked General Elliot for the King's Message, and said that all burghers intended to be just as faithful to the new as to their late Government. The General replied that if the burghers did this the King would be very pleased.

After receiving their passes the burghers galloped off to the concentration camp to see their families all apparently in good spirits.

BOER LEADERS TO RETAIN ARMS.

Heilbron, Saturday.—All the Boer generals, commandants, and fieldcornets are allowed to retain their arms on receiving permits, while the burghers retain their horses.

Mrs. De Wet met her husband at Wolvehoek this morning.—Reuter.

BOTHA'S AND BURGER'S LETTER TO THE BOERS.

The following translation of the last message from the chief civil and military leaders of the Boers to their people in the field, on the momentous occasion of the signing of peace is telegraphed by the Pretoria correspondent of the "Standard":—

Open letter to all officers and burghers of the South African Republics who have, up to the present, faithfully fulfilled their duty to the land and people.

Fellow Brethren and Countrymen,—We feel it our duty to address a word of thanks and farewell to you on ending our struggle. It is our duty to inform you that peace has now been concluded in the manner and on the terms set forth in the Agreement to be signed by the two Governments, and on the grounds set forth in the resolution this day adopted by the burgher assembly at Vereeniging.

We heartily thank you for your devotion, for your sacrifice of so much that was dear to and believed by you, for your obedience, and for your faithful discharge of duty, all of which serves to the honour and glory of the Afrikander people.

We counsel you all to acquiesce in this peace, to conduct yourselves quietly and peacefully, to obey and respect the new Government. Further, we would inform you that a Head Commission has been appointed by the representatives of the two States for the purpose of obtaining money and means to provide, as far as possible, for the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have given their lives in the struggle for freedom and justice, and whose memory will ever remain in our history. We would also here express our heartfelt sympathy with those who mourn, and pray that God may give them strength to bear their cross. We would also speak a word of thanks to our women and children, who have so heroically borne the most bitter sacrifices and suffering.

Now there is peace, and, although not a peace such as we long for, yet let us abide where God has led us. We can with a clear conscience declare that for two and a half years our people carried on the struggle in a manner almost unknown to history. Let us now grasp each other's hands, for another great struggle lies before us, for the spiritual and social prosperity and welfare of our people. Casting aside all feelings of bitterness, let us learn to forget and forgive, so that the deep wounds caused in this war may be healed.

S. W. BURGER,
LOUIS BOTHA.

Vereeniging, 31st May, 1902.

LORD KITCHENER AS PEACEMAKER.

On all hands it is remarked (says the Telegraph's" correspondent at Pretoria) that the ultimate credit is due to Lord Kitchener for the outcome of the pourparlers. The more the facts become known, the more clearly will stand out the broad, wise, and statesmanlike astuteness of his conduct in bringing to a satisfactory close these, the most delicate and trying negotiations which it has ever fallen to the lot of soldier or diplomatist to conduct. Throughout, with scarcely an exception, the whole of his intercourse with the Boer leaders has been tempered by the most kindly and manly courtesy and this attitude has done much to create and to encourage that spirit of mutual trust and friendly and cordial feeling which usually animates people who have learned, under the stress of warfare, to respect each other, and who may afterwards dwell together in love and peace.

One of the great, if not the greatest, factors towards the successful issue of the peace negotiations was (and writes the "Mail's" correspondent) the remarkable confidence with which Lord Kitchener is regarded by the Boers.

JOHANNESBURG SATISFIED.

The articles of surrender were published in Johannesburg on Tuesday and were extremely well received. It is generally recognised (says the "Times" correspondent) that they contain little that would not, in any case, have been granted by the clemency and generosity of the British Government. All are rejected to find that there is no concession on vital questions of principle. That being so, the wisdom and necessity of a generous policy are fully realised. Some criticise the language provision, which practically embodies the policy adopted with so much success in the camps and schools. Those sensible men are content that English is the official language, and see that the surest way to foster Dutch would be harsh compulsion, which would create a grievance and make the study of Dutch a point of honour with the Boers. Great satisfaction is felt that there is no concession on the question of an amnesty for the rebels, though none will criticise the free and spontaneous exercise of clemency when peace in Cape Colony is fully restored.

RAND FINANCIERS' VIEWS.

Mr. Carl Hanau, of Messrs. Brandts Brothers' representative, interviewed by the Johannesburg correspondent of the "Mail," says: "In my opinion the terms are all and more than the local Stock Exchange had expected. They are looked upon as highly satisfactory by all the leading financiers."

Mr. George Aste said: "The terms are satisfactory from every point of view. The British have treated the Boers fairly, without doing so at the expense of the English. I am very well pleased."

Mr. Dalrymple, representing Mr. George Farrar's interests and the Rand Mines group of mines, described the terms as "honourable, dignified, and magnanimous."

Mr. George Roullet, of Messrs. Eckstains and Co., who also represents the interests of Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co., who also represents the interests of Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co., who also represents the interests of Messrs. Wernher, Beit,